Military Intelligence Unit Stationed on Campus

By STEPHEN OLSON

For 24 years, a military intelligence unit has been stationed at Middlebury, and has received space at no cost from the college.

The unit, the 433rd Army Reserve Intelligence is made up of six officers and men. Two are from the college community. They are Lieutenant Colonel Harris Thurber, the commander, and Carl Peabody, the manager of the College Store.

The unit came to Middlebury in the late '40s when units like it were established on campuses all over the country. The reason for the units, in Professor Thurber's words, was to: "recruit and utilize faculty brainpower to do research and analysis in foreign affairs."

The unit was first made public in last week's **Campus** in an article by Kim White. White was a member of a group appointed by the Community Council to try to find space for a possible dental clinic. He felt that the allocation of space to the intelligence unit was a contradiction of stated college principles, and decided to make the existence of the unit public.

On Sunday, Feb. 27, Dean of the Faculty Richard Turner made public the fact that the unit will no longer be given space after this semester. Professor Thurber affirmed that fact. President Armstrong was on vacation, and was therefore not available for comment.

Professor Thurber, however revealed tha as far as the college's legal affiliation with the army was concerned, no change had been made. He said the agreement of affiliation states that the college will supply space "where possible."

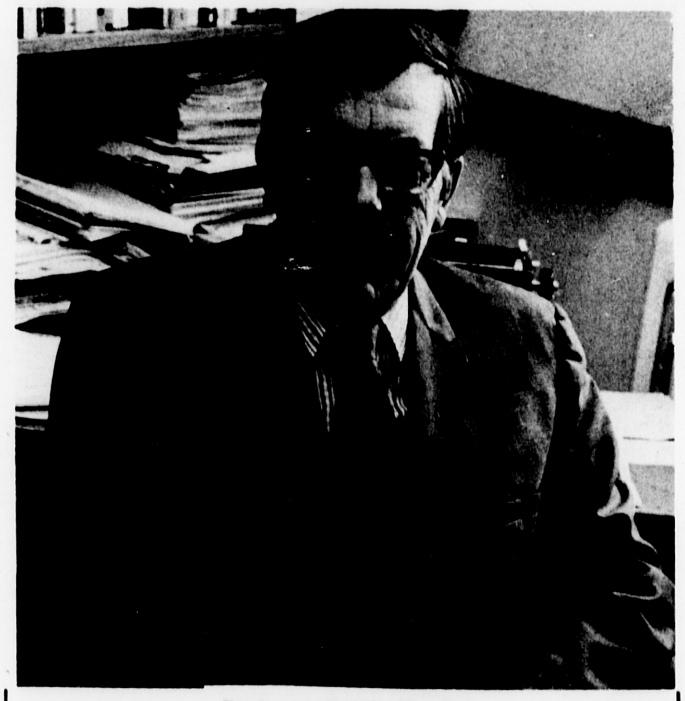
On the question of whether or not the unit ever engaged in surveillance of student activists, Thruber was emphatic. He said that the unit never had, and that he "wouldn't even know how to make a report." He added that he was sure that if a similar unit on another campus engaged in surveillance, they "would be reprimanded."

Professor Thurber also said that as far as he knew, President Armstrong did not know that his unit was using the two rooms in Painter. However, the President did sign a new agreement of affiliation on October 1,1970, in which it said that the college would supply space "where possible."

Military intelligence came to Middlebury College in the late 1940's, when the unit, then named the 453rd Army Reserve Intelligence, arrived. The unit met in the Old Social Sciences building, which was on the site of the new Science Center. Thurber's predecessor as commander of the unit was Dean Tom Reynolds, who has since left to become president of Bates College. When the Social Science Building was torn down, Dean Reynolds arranged with Buildings and Grounds to move the unit to Painter. That was about two years after President Armstrong's arrival at Middlebury.

In 1970, the designation of the unit was changed from the 453rd to the 433rd. That change necessitated a new contract with the college. This was signed by President Armstrong on October 1, 1970.

The unit has drawn very little attention to itself. Dean Turner commented that if students had known about it during the strike "Old Chapel would probably be the oldest building on campus." (Painter is the oldest now.) On the other hand, the unit cannot really be called secret. No one knows about it, but Professo Thurber was willing to speak about the activities of the unit.



Professor Harris Thurber

Analysis

The issue of whether there is a contradiction between the presence of the unit and the college's avowed resources - policy may be a dead one. The unit will not have space after this semester, although it will still be on campus. The issue of surveillance could come alive if some evidence of it were to emerge. It may be that the only thing of any significance that might come of the whole thing is embarrassment for Doctor Armstrong.

Funds withdrawn from VEC

The Vermont Environmental Center of Ripton Vermont has lost its largest financial supporter, and as a result may be forced to close by midsummer.

The New England Regiinal Commission (NERC) provides about 90% of the operating budget of the center, which has been estimated between $150,000 and $180,000. The Commission supplied the money as a "starter" for the first two years of the Center's existence, and is now hoping that the Center will find other sources of money.

Funding Agreement

James Wilinson, of the Environmental Conservation Agency and a member of the Environmental Center's Board of Directors, told a Vermont Press Bureau reporter that he was confident that the Center would continue to operate. It is certain that NERC will no longer support the center at the present high level. There may be some possibility, however, that if the center is able to find other contributors the Commission will continue to give some funds. The staff of the Center has urged the Board to seek all the funds that might be available from the Commission, but the Board is reportedly reluctant. The reason is that part of the NERC funding agreement is that it can withdraw support at 60 days notice.

One possibility that is being investigated is a move from the present site, which is the old Jobs Corps Camp in the Ripton Woods. A move to more modest facilities could cut operating costs.

Some dissatisfaction has been reported with how the Center has worked out. Supposedly, the NERC wants the Center to operate with a more regional outlook. On the other hand, Board member Wilkinson stated that "The Board is satisfied with the job that's been done up there,

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MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Dental Clinic Suffers Setback
DRO to Meet with Armstrong

by MARK SCHONBERGER

After lengthy discussion Wednesday, February 23, the Community Council voted to request the Coordination Center to assist the Dental Rights Organization (DRO) in raising money for its free clinic.

The meeting opened to a packed Proctor Lounge, and Dean of the Faculty Richard Turner, chairman of the Council gave his interpretation of a letter of reply that was sent to the Council by President James Armstrong in which he again rejected the Dental Rights Organization's request for college space.

Dean Turner explained that the Community Council can make recommendations but that the President makes the decisions. He interpreted the President's letter as saying to reopen the matter of the DRO through an advisory body (Community Council) would not be fruitful, and that the aggrieved party should approach the President directly.

.The second part of the letter, Dean Turner explained, stated that even if there were space on Campus, the President still believes that in principle, an educational institution such as Middlebury should not get involved in this type of activity.

Robert Metzger, President of the Student Forum, responded to the letter by saying, "It is odd that some of the most important decisions are made exclusively at the President's desk (A.B.C., The Black Cultural Center, and The Dental Clinic). If the council is to act as an after-the-fact body, I wonder what the viability of the body is. I realize the Community Council is not the final authority, but it is important that the Council be consulted before a decision is made."

THE CAMPUS APOLOGIZES FOR THE MIX-UP IN LAST WEEK'S ISSUE. DUE TO PRODUCTION DIFFICULTIES SOME ARTICLES WERE NOT PRINTED IN THEIR ENTIRETY. THIS WEEK'S CAMPUS CARRIES A FULL REPRINT OF DAVID KUNHARDT'S WRMC EDITORIAL AND THE ARTICLE CONCERNING LAST WEEK'S EDUCATIONAL COUNCIL MEETING.

Dean Turner responded by saying that the reason the Community Council was not approached prior to the decision was due in part to timing. Erica Wonnacott, Dean of Students, later clarified the problem by explaining that the President had been pressed for an answer and there was no way the Council could be approached since it was right before finals.

The question of space on campus again came up when someone mentioned the fact that the subcommittee of the Council that had been appointed the week before to investigate space availability had come up with the fact that there was a Military Intelligence agency in the basement of Painter. Dean Turner explained that no one in Old Chapel knew about this and that their "tenure here may be limited."

Professor Russell Leng, a faculty member on the Council, gave his interpretation of the President's letter. He took it as reading "I (President Armstrong) have made my decision, but I'm open to arguments—but not from you (the Community Council)." He explained that the Council is set up as an intermediary to lessen the blow between the people and the administration. It would have been all right, continued Mr. Leng, if the President had said I have made my decision and it is final, but he said he would listen to one body (the DRO) and not another (the Council).

Dean Turner then, at the request of the DRO, said he would arrange for a meeting between the DRO and President Armstrong.

Bill Everett, a student member of the Council, claimed that the philosophical question of helping community projects was cased in economic terms. Dean Turner defended the President by explaining that he had talked to him and believes that he is not trying to cover up the issue, but that the President truly believes it is not the institution's place to give help to non-educational groups.

Mr. Gleason, a faculty representative on the Council, said that it was very likely that the Congregational Church would be able to give the DRO space in the Charter House for its clinic providing the DRO could put up the funds for renovation. The DRO responded that it had

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E. Q. NEWS

bike survey results

by TOM PLUMB

The results of the bicycle questionnaire have been compiled and given to Dean Wonnacott. Three hundred eighty-three questionnaires were returned and 214 said they owned bicycles and 95 said they owned cars. Every bike owner said that he rides his bike in the Spring and Fall and 29 said that they ride them in the Winter. One hundred nineteen bike owners do not like keeping their bikes in Forest over the Winter and 67 said that they didn't mind. One hundred twenty-six bicyclists are brave enough to keep their bikes in the outside bike racks exposed to the weather and possible theft, 79 keep their bikes in the hall or lounge of their dorm, and 19 keep them in their rooms.

One hundred fifty-eight bicyclists think that there is available space in their dorms for bike storage but 136 do not. There seems to be some disagreement. Some people in each dorm believed that there was space in their dorm, but others in the same dorm believed that there wasn't. The suggestions that were given concerning space are now under investigation by the custodians.

An overwhelming majority of 242 people thought that weather protected storage facilities should be provided and 38 did not. Since only 214 of these said they owned bikes, car owners and walkers also support the idea. Most of the people who said "no" do not own bikes and therefore do not understand what a bike owner goes through as well as the bike owner does. One hundred eleven people thought that centralized bike shelters should be built regardless of space availability and 207 preferred centralized shelters only where there was no space available.

The most impressive results came from the final question. Fifty-two people said that they would not buy a bike even if shelters were built but 45 said they would and 29 said they might. That's a possible 75 bike increase. Dean Wonnacott said that she likes the idea of storage facilities and preferred using existing space in each dorm because there would be less possibility for bikes being ripped off. She said that she would send a memo to Mr. Commins, the supervisor of custodial personnel, concerning the issue to let him have time to think about the idea, and then she will set up a meeting between him, herself, and E.Q. to discuss the matter.

Some of the comments were: "I like bicycles, Bike Power." (A clenched fist accompanied this.),"Bicycles are cool!!", "Go man go" , "Do It!" , "Should have bicycle repair shop on campus" , "Buy bikes, sell cars" , "Bike paths so I don't run people down (I haven't yet) and wreck the wheels on sidewalk cracks" , "Someone has already ripped off my gear changer" , "Wax the bikes for us every other Tuesday", "Shelters are a good idea" , "Bike racks in more places on campus" , "Shelters are a good idea" , "Install bar along a basement wall to lock bicycles to" , "Even if bikes don't get ripped off, they still rust etc. in Vermont weather - a solid shelter is definitely needed" , "This survey was a good idea. Let's hope there can be positive action" , "Put racks outside classroom buildings. Try a few easily recognizable community bikes" , "Ramps on walk curbs to prevent stopping (Just two feet at strategic points would be sufficient)" , "Another bike race" "Keeping bicycles in Forest is a foul thing to do. Bad enough with cars - why walk 38 miles to get to your bicycle, for Christ's sake?" , "If the college can afford a million-dollar field house it can damn well afford bicycle shelters" , Have campus security have locks available like they have room keys. Deposit at beginning of year to be returned when lock is returned" , "Covers over bicycle racks themselves, just so they don't get rained on - like an open car-port, or enclosed would be perfect" , "Get mine back - it was stolen" , "I want my bike back" , "Outdoor 'storage' of bikes during the Fall and Spring, even if they are covered with plastic, does not prevent rusting, etc. - some kind of indoor facilities are definitely needed (esp. for us proles with limited $ who can't afford new bikes every year). P.S. This questionnaire is well thought out, and quite complete (No Shit!!) contrary to most I've been answering lately. Right On !" , "Keep up the good work" , "Register the bikes with campus security as are the cars, and penalize and protect the bikes as would be the cars - according to an applicable set of rules" , "You're doing a great job. Keep it up".

On March 4, E.Q. will present "Rachel, Rachel" starring Joanne Woodward and Esthelle Parsons at 7, 9, and 11 in Dana Auditorium for $1.00.

'Youthgrants' for Humanities Projects

The National Endowment for the Humanities has begun a program of grants for support of humanities projects initiated and conducted by young people. NEH thereby becomes one of the few Federal agencies so involved. Announcement of the new program was made by Dr. Ronald S. Berman, the Endowment's Chairman, who said that NEH is encouraging proposals for projects effective immediately.

Created in line with a recommendation made last year by the National Council on the Humanities, the new program-called "Youthgrants in the Humanities"-- will consider applications from both students and young persons out of school. In announcing the program, Mr. Berman described it as "an important new thrust in the Endowment's continuing efforts to interest and involve all sectors of the population in the humanities." The program will offer young people an opportunity to translate their educational and ethical concerns into concrete projects and to reflect critically on their own beliefs and values as well as those held by the larger society.

March 17th has been set as the first deadline for "Youthgrants" applications for projects scheduled to begin during the summer or fall of 1972. Proposals will be evaluated comparatively by a panel of young people prior to submission to the National Council on the Humanities, which makes final recommendations on all applications for endowment grants.

Further information about the program, including eligibility, application procedures, and grant requirements is contained in a brochure available without charge from: Youthgrants in the Humanities, National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C. 20506.

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GOODYEAR

Penal Reform-- Radical Aims vs. Practical Limitations

By BRET MARCUS

This is the second article in a two part series on the criminal justice system and possible approaches to its reform.

The current state of the criminal justice system, with specific regard to our jails and prisons, demands immediate and widespread reform. Nineteenth century punitive measures must give way to enlightened twentieth century rehabilitative programs which prepare inmates to return and re-adjust to society. And the society to which these inmates return must be willing to give them a second chance.

The issue of penal reform is in vogue this year. As a result of Attica and other prison riots across the country, the public has been alerted to the need for penal reform, and no doubt some reform will be forthcoming. The real question is whether this reform will be merely window dressing or whether it will result in the radical changes required. If past performance is any indication, there is little chance that the conservative and unwieldy state legislatures will enact radical reform in this season, or in the near future.

Thus there are a number of possible approaches to the penal reform problem. One may dismiss the penal system as just another repressive arm of a repressive government and sit it out to await the revolution; or one may work outside the system and try to achieve success on a more limited scale; or one may choose to work within the system to press for new legislation.

I worked on penal reform with Richard N. Gottfried, a twenty-four year old New York State Assemblyman, who represents a sizeable chunk of Manhattan's liberal west side, and whose position as a legislator indicates his commitment to the third course of action.

Penal Coalition Formed

After Attica, Gottfried called together a number of elected officials, civic groups and concerned individuals to plan a strategy to insure the passage of meaningful and progressive penal reform bills in this session of the state legislature. It was agreed that this would succeed only if unified bipartisan and extensive civic support could be mounted in support of such legislation. By the first of the year, the New York Coalition for Penal Reform was established as an umbrella group whose function would be to mount a unified effort on behalf of penal reform. This strategy was not without precedent. The abortion issue of 1971 was won in part by the existence of a similar group.

The first task of the Coalition was to draft a statement of principles based on the Attica demands. The issue of whether or not to support all the Attica demands - especially demand number four which involved a minimum wage and the right of inmates to organize into unions - produced the first stormy debate and was an omen for the future ideological and practical rifts that would develop among members of the Coalition. The side one took in this debate, and the others that followed, depended upon one's particular orientation. The lobbyists, lawyers, and officeholders felt that supporting a more radical and controversial demand like four would undermine the fight for less controversial but equally important demands.

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Smuggled Letter Reveals Inmate Maltreatment at Clinton

Clinton is a maximum security prison in Dannemora, N.Y. Like Attica and most upstate prisons, the inmate population of Clinton is predominantly urban, black or Spanish-speaking, while virtually all the guards are rural and white. This disproportionate ratio has resulted in inmate charges of racism and brutality and guards' convictions that anyone who signs a letter "right on" is a potential troublemaker who belongs in a maximum-maximum security prison. It is tensions like these that caused the uprising at Attica.

This letter describes events in Clinton which transpired shortly after Attica. However, recent reports have indicated that these conditions have not changed since Attica. In fact, during a minor disturbance at Clinton last week, a guard was stabbed by an inmate. This letter was smuggled out of Clinton, and because of its content, must remain anonymous. Otherwise it has been kept intact, including the spelling. (Bret Marcus)

Sir:

I am an inmate at the Clinton Correctional Facility, Box B, Dannemora, N.Y. I am unfamiliar concerning the intricate workings of the law. Therefore I request that this letter be excepted as a civil complaint against the following persons: Governor Nelson Rocker... of New York state; Commissioner of Correction, Russell G. Oswald; Superintendant of Clinton Correctional Facility J.E. Lavallee and his agents.

Facts

On Sept. 13, 1971 your plaintiff was informed by a black correction officer that he (officer) had been instructed to place petitioned plaintiff under an administration keep lock. No reason was given to plaintiff as to why he was being confined to his cell and deprived of institutional privileges and constitutional rights.

On the evening of Sept. 15, 1971 your plaintiff while sitting in his cell was approached by Dept. Superintendant P.J. DeLong and asked if his name was ——— Plaintiff replied yes. DeLong then motioned to someone with his hand, less than five seconds after the hand motion was given five correction officers wearing gas masses and holding spray cans appeared before plaintiffs cell. As this happen the following words insued from DeLong. "Let this Revolutionary Nigger ——— have it." Whereupon the officers sprayed some kind of gas into plaintiffs cell causing plaintiff to have severe difficulty in breathing and a temporary lost of eyesight.

The same process of gasing inmates was repeted discriminately in plaintiffs proximity. Approximately twenty minutes after plaintiff was gased ten (10) correction officers appeared before plaintiffs cell. Plaintiffs cell door was opened and he was instructed to come out with hands above his head. Plaintiff complied, whereupon he was searched and escorted to cell block "E". Upon entering cell block "E" plaintiff was again searched. Plaintiff was then escorted to the tier entrance whereupon he was shoved on the tier by an officer whereby he was confronted by a guantlet composed of about thirty (30) correctional officers. Plaintiff was instructed to start walking down the tier. As plaintiff walked passt the first couple of officers he was struck on the side of the head with a club. Plaintiff was knocked to the floor by the force of the blow and reduced to a state of semiconsciousness as a result. Plaintiff was then kicked, punched, stomached and beaten with clubs by approximately thirty (30) officers. During this period plaintiff was subjected to a host of profane and racist names such as Black Nigger, Darky, Sambo and revolutionary scum, just to name a few. Plaintiffs clothes were literally torn from his body. Plaintiff was then dragged down the tier naked and thrown into a strip cell. Plaintiff requested to see a doctor and was told by Lieutenant Keys that if he (plaintiff) didn't keep quiet that he would end up getting what George Jackson finally got. This implication was ignored by plaintiff and again he requested medical treatmen. This time Keys told plaintiff that he (Keys) hoped that plaintiff died. The request for medical treatment was never given to plaintiff from the time he was viciously brutalized until now Sept. 26, 1971. Plaintiff, although visited by a doctor five hours after he was assaulted, although plaintiff complained of head injuries, abdominal injuries, back injuries, lacerations, abrasions and bruises, he was never touched by any doctor, recommended for any X rays, nor given any kind of medication. Plaintiff now suffers from constant abdominal pains, and severe periodic dizzy spells accompanied by severe head pains. Plaintiff witness a minimum of forty (40) other inmate's who were brutalized in the same fashion as your plaintiff over a period of four

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Dr. Ralston on Black History

By JIM STEVENS

In a lecture given February 23, in Dana auditorium, a Black historian, Dr. Richard Ralston, from the University of Rochester, illustrated the inaccurate description of both the life and the contribution to the American tradition of the Black man, as it is portrayed in standard history texts.

Using a galaxy of scholars such as Dr. David Dalby, a professor of linguistics at London University, or the late Black sociologist E. Franklin Frazier from Howard University, he made a compelling case for a sweeping reappraisal and revision of the standard presentation of the role of the Black man in history.

According to Ralston, American history up till now has followed a pattern of an off and on description of Blacks beginning with their first appearance in 1619. After that, Ralston contends that they essentially disappear from the pages of textbooks to reappear again in 1787 when the founders of our constitution rule them to be 3/5 of a human.

The representation of the Black slave on the plantation consists of a lyric description of singing and dancing and generally amicable relations between the Blacks and Whites of the period before the Civil War. Again, Ralston says, after the Emancipation Proclamation, references to Blacks are kept to descriptions of a minimum of outstanding Black personalities such as Frederick Douglass, and Booker T. Washington until the recent racial foment of the past two decades. An example given by Professor Ralston of just this kind of narrow viewpoint, is the case of Grant's memoirs in which out of 517 pages, only 7 lines are devoted to the role of the Black soldier in the Civil War.

Professor Ralston's criticism is centered around the basically faulty description of the cultural heritage of the Black man in America. An example of such a distortion is the position taken by Kenneth Stamp that the Black American is simply a White man with black skin. Or the contention by David Patrick Moynihan that the Blacks of America have no values or culture to protect ouside of America. Perhaps the most striking example is that of H.R. Trevor-Roper, a professor at an English university, who contends that to study African history outside of the context of the history of Europeans in Africa is a study of "darkness."

With viewpoints such as these, Ralston contends that the true cultural heritage of the Black American cannot be accurately determined. If traditional sources are inaccurate what then are the sources to consult? Ralston presents first of all a compilation of writings by Blacks, **The American Negro and His Literature**, published by the **New York Times** in 1969, which is a 44 volume series of the memoirs of famous Black personalities such as Frederick Douglass, and a variety of other autobiographies and slave reminiscences. Secondly, he advocates reading the direct writings of Blacks about Blacks and as an example cites Roi Otley's **A New World Coming** which is a description of the way a Black views American life written by a Black man.

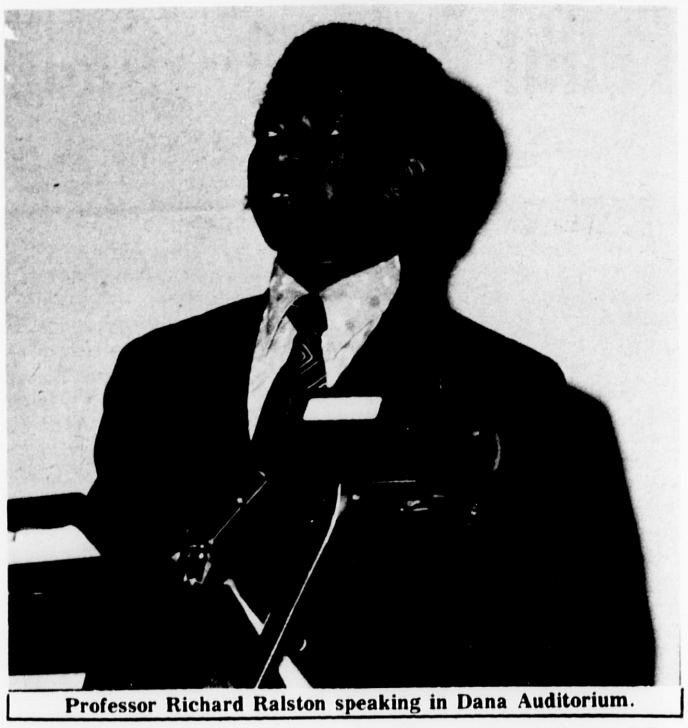
Another, and perhaps the richest source, is the history of Black folklore. In addition to offering great insight into the cultural heritage of the American Black man, study in this area also reveals the widespread contribution of the Black man to the American literary tradition in general. Beginning in the 1880's, men such as Joel Chandler Harris and Charles Jones compiled written representations of Black folk tales.

Still another avenue of study—in an attempt to understand the true nature of the Black heritage in America— is to look into the history of the Black religious experience. Ralston contends that contrary to the traditional view, religion did not serve as an opiate to the people to take their minds off of their problems. Rather, the ministers of the Black churches were well aware of the wretchedness of their conditions and did not attempt to turn attention away from them. Ralston's source on this topic is **The Negro's God** by Benjamin Mays.

In addition to sermons, "spirituals" too have been misinterpreted by White historians. Ralston contends that instead of an example merely of the Black acceptance of the Western Christian tradition, "spirituals" were the only avenue left open for the Black slave to speak with "impunity" about the conditions that he was served by the Whites.

The last vein in the tradition of the Black American has been his close ties with Africa. This aspect of the Black cultural heritage has been drastically played down in the history text books. Rather than being just a recent innovation, African orientation has been with Blacks ever since they were brought to the New World and examples that Ralston gives are the founding, in 1785, of the First African Baptist Church, in Georgia; the Martin Delaney expedition up the Niger River, in 1850, to work out travel and treaty plans for the settlement of Black pioneers from America, a South Carolina expedition in the 1870's on the theme of repatriation for Blacks, and the work of Henry McNeil Turner, in the 1890's, on the same topic of repatriation for American Blacks.

Therefore, Ralston contends that there are many strands of the Black American's past that have been mis- represented or ignored. The most important, in his opinion, is the relationship of American Blacks to Africa and African culture. He concludes that until we bridge the cultural gap between Blacks and Whites, scholars of Black history will see their works repudiated. It is time that we rewrite their history accurately.



Professor Richard Ralston speaking in Dana Auditorium.

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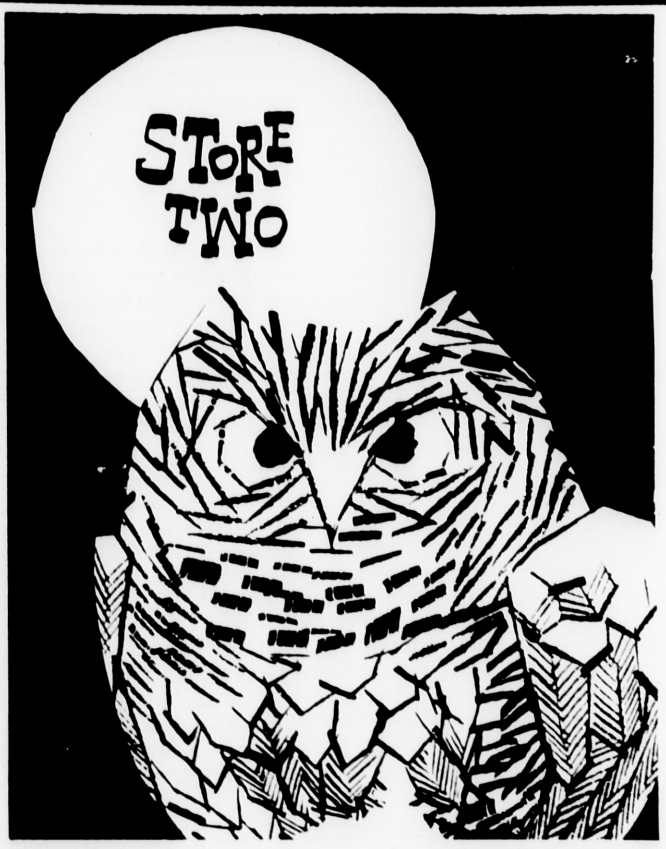

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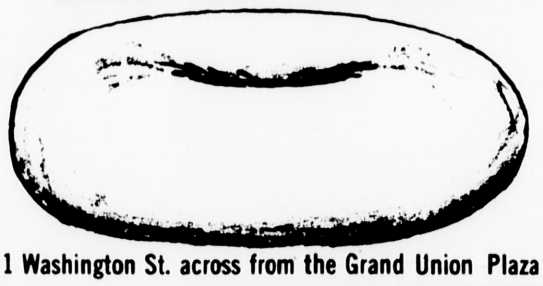

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PAUL MAYER TO SPEAK FRIDAY

Father Paul Mayer of the Harrisburg Defense Committee, a priest and theologian active in the "Catholic Left," will speak about the Harrisburg "Kidnap Kissinger" Conspiracy Trial this Friday night, March 3, at 7:30 p.m. in Proctor Lounge.

Sponsored by the Radical Education Action Project, Father Mayer's talk will deal with the political implications of the Harrisburg Case which involves the Rev. Phillip Berrigan and several other Catholic anti-war activists.

Father Mayer has been active in the peace movement for several years as a colleague of both Daniel and Phillip Berrigan.

He was also a leading spokesman for the American delegation to the recent international conference on Indochina at Versailles that caused such a stir on the American side at the Paris Peace talks. In radio, TV, and press interviews, Father Mayer vigorously denied U.S. chief negotiator William Porter's charge that those attending the gathering were a "Communist-controlled horde of outside agitators."

It is expected that Father Mayer will also be discussing the results of the conference and private meetings between American anti-war leaders and representatives of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (NFL) and North Vietnam.

Born in 1931 in Germany, Paul Mayer came to the United States as a Jewish refugee in 1938. At the age of 16 he became a Roman Catholic, two years later he entered St. Paul's abbey, Newton, New Jersey, beginning a period of 18 years as a Benedictine monk.

Besides a special interest in ecumenism, he was increasingly involved in civil rights and peace activities; it was during this time that he first met the Berrigan Brothers.

Mayer left the monastery in 1967. After a year at the Center for Intercultural Formation in Cuernevaca, Mexico and at an experimental community in Panama, he returned to the U.S., married Naomi Lambert, and began a new form of ministry in association with the resistance, especially the Catholic Left.

He has served as coordinator for the Catonsville 9, the Milwaukee 14, the D.C. 9 and other, similar groups; in the original indictment in the Harrisburg conspiracy case, he was named as a "co-conspirator." (For reasons the government has never explained, his name was omitted from the second indictment.) In 1969-70 he taught a seminar with Daniel Berrigan at Woodstock Seminary, NYC, under the title "Man on Trial," dealing with the theology of prisons and the court system.

He remains a member of the faculty of New York Theological seminary. He lives in a collective in East Orange, New Jersey, together with Naomi and their children, Peter and Maria.

Paul Mayer has contributed to a book on the Berrigans soon to be published by Doubleday. He has written for Commonweal, American Report and other Publications. In his lectures he has dealt with such themes as: "Theological Reflections on the Counter-Culture"; "Church Renewal and the Demands of Politics"; "Political Implications of the Harrisburg Conspiracy Case"; and with current issues such as prison practices, abuses of the grand jury system, FBI surveillance, domestic effects of the Indochina War, and the religious roots of non-violent resistance.

The Reverend Paul Mayer, Catholic priest and anti-war activist (on the left) shown at Harrisburg recently with Boston University historian Howard Zinn.

Educational Council Discusses Frosh Writing Requirement

By RICK VOTTA

The Educational Council meeting of February 28 resumed debate concerning the recommended abolishment of ED 101 and the problems connected with it.

Because the feeling among the members was that freshmen should still have training in writing, Professor Henry Prickett drafted a recommendation which was presented to the Council. In it he called for the establishment of a system of courses in various departments which would replace ED 101.

Under his proposal, a freshman would choose either one of a number of English courses on the 100's level, American Literature 201 or 202, or an introductory course in another department in which a discussion section would be devoted to writing skills. A Winter Term course which would focus on writing would also satisfy this requirement. These courses, which would be designated by a "W" for "Writing", would enable the student to improve his writing while taking a course in which he is interested.

Although these two proposals provide viable alternatives to ED 101, the Educational Council was divided as to which way to proceed. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided to maintain the recommendation to the faculty to drop the present English requirement. The Council then gave the Prickett proposal their vote of confidence pending further investigation and debate.

As it now stands, the faculty will probably vote on Monday, March 6, to end ED 101. The English Department and the Educational Council will continue to work to create a more relevant and effective freshman writing requirement.

VEC

continued from page 1

though some things haven't worked out as well as had been hoped."

Environmental Politics

One effect of the Center on Middlebury was the course taught over Winter Term by Mark Blucher of the Center in "Environmental Politics". An upshot of that course was a bill to ban non-returnable drink containers, and tax all other containers that is now before the State Legislature. The bill was planned by Middlebury students John King and Greg Soper and was presented to the Legislature by Vermont Tomorrow chief Robert S. Babcock, Jr.

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Vermont to be 'Trained' by AMTRAK?

By TOM PLUMB

Another alternative to automobiles received a boost on Feb. 24 in White River Juncton, Vt. Representatives of Chambers of Commerce, businessmen, environmentalists, students, citizens, and railroad workers met and created the Vermont Association of Railroad Passengers. (VARP) A similar association is in the process of being formed in New Hampshire.

The aims of VARP are threefold: To provide improved public transportation for our area, to restore railroad service that will be self-supporting, and to promote integration and coordination of all public transportation. Its first goal is to have Amtrak provide rail service from Montreal to New York City through White River Junction using existing Canadian National track. A future goal of the Association is to have rail service provided for the west side of the state as well.

Mr. Joseph MacDonald presented a proposal before the House Senate Subcommittee on Transportation and Aeronautics in July, 1971 concerning Montreal-N.Y.C rail passenger service through White River Junction. Some of the main points he made were presented in a leaflet put out by the Vt. group of the Sierra Club. "He proposes to start with a 4-car train: 1 combination baggage-coach, 1 6-bedroom car, 1 buffet-lounge-sleeper (light food and refreshments), 1 standard roomett-bedroom sleeper. There would be extra cars during special periods and as many as 9 cars, total, ten days or so a year on holidays and when the airlines are grounded."

N.Y. to Montreal

"To normal operating costs of passenger service he added 10% for contingencies, and AMTRAK payments to the CN. Revenue was figured on one-way fares, New York to Montreal: coach fare $20.00; first class $29.40; roomett charge $9.35; double bedroom charge $16.95. To be over-cautious he assumed that only half the passengers would be individuals at full fare; the balance would be going Family Plan where the spouse pays half-fare. No revenue was figured for any passengers travelling only part of the route — leaving at White River Junction or Montpelier, for instance—although this will constitute a substantial chunk of income."

"Such figuring indicates that at 75 passengers each way the trains would lose $356,000 (all in round numbers) a year. At 100 each way there would be a profit for AMTRAK of $44,000 — a "break even" point. At 125 each way the profit would be $393,000; at 150. $697,000."

"A study of Canadian government records showed that in 1968 (after Expo) some 220,814 U.S. tourists crossed into Canada by railroad and, being tourists, went home again. Since there are only four points of passage by rail and since Montreal is the biggest city and a main tourist attraction, MacDonald allotted 50% of the crossings to that area or 801 per day. It appeared, therefore, that the 200 per day (see above) needed to break even was a modest assumption."

"The timetable will be much similar to that of the 1966 ''Montrealer'' and "Washingtonian'': leave New York Penn Station at 9:10 P.M., as part of the Boston run, arrive Springfield 12:10 A.M., Montreal at 9:10 A.M. The return trip leaves Montreal at 9:10 P.M. to arrive at Penn Station at 9:10 A.M.

23 Times Safer

AMTRAK is now studying the proposal and Canadian National is enthusiastic about the proposal. But why is rail service better than private car? Trains are safer. "Over the past ten years, trains have been 23 times safer than autos on the basis of fatalities per passenger mile. Highway deaths, despite new safety precautions, exceeded 56,400 in 1969, according to the Insurance Information Institute. Traffic injuries in that year totalled 5,500,000. From 1958 through 1969, traffic deaths totalled 549,915 and injuries, 44,575,000, according to I.I.I. figures." (From "Why in the 1970s do we need rail passenger service?" by the National Association of Railroad Passengers). Trains are faster for obvious reasons. Trains are more dependable in all types of weather. Trains are more relaxing. Trains are available to rich and poor, young and old, healthy and siabled, whereas cars are not. Trains pollute less, do not waste valuable open spaces, do not create traffic jams, and are quieter overall. The Vermont group of the Sierra Club stressed the personal economic advantages of trains over cars. Let's compare the cost of travel by private car to travel by passenger train. Sample AMTRAK fares, coach, one-way, as of November, 1971, are: Boston-New York: $12.75, Boston-Philadelphia: $18.90, Boston-Washington: $26.65. These figure out to about 6¢ a mile. Actually, right now, the Boston to New York fare is well below that 6¢ because AMTRAK is experimenting with a $9.90 fare. All of this, of course, is for one passenger."

11¢ per mile

"The average occupancy of a car is a little over one passenger. Several agencies have figures out what it **REALLY** costs to run a car over a period of years—fuel, maintenance, tires, insurance, depreciation, etc. At least three of the agencies have sugared off a figure of a minimum of 11¢ a mile—almost twice the railroad figure.

"The research department of the BP Oil Corporation and the Federal Highway Administration figure that the actual cost running a common, no fancy extras, family car for 100,000 miles is about 11¢ a mile. If all such costs were paid through a gasoline tax, the price per gallon would be about $1.57! The American Legal Association (ALA) arrived in 1970 at a figure of 10 1/4¢ a mile for a common car driven 20,000 miles per year in the Rutland, Vt. area. If driven only 10,000 miles a year — a far more normal figure — the cost is about 16 1/4¢ per mile. So far as the BP Corporation and the Federal figure of 11¢ is concerned, it, likewise, is based on 100,000 miles of travel during the life of the car. Most cars are traded in somewhat vefore that; people averaging 10,000 miles a year, rarely keep a car for 10 years. The figure of 11¢, therefore, should realistically, be somewhat higher."

"Following are the ALA 1970 figures for the Rutland area. We must assume that they would be higher for 1972: (this is the cost per mile) For 5,000 miles annually: 29.90¢, for 10,000: 16.80¢, for 15,000: 12.85¢, for 20,000: 10.25¢, for 25,000: 9.19¢, and for 30,000: 8.06¢.

"Conclusion: It now costs around three times as much for one person to travel by car as by train. This, plainly, is for medium and long distance travel. Is it not time, therefore, to scrap the old-fashioned concept of one-man, one-car transportation for such distances, if only for pocketbook reasons — let alone convenience, safety, reliability, etc.?"

"Want to help. Write your thoughts to : (all in Washington, D.C.) Secretary of Transportation, Dept. of Transportation. . Roger Lewis, President, Howard Graham, Vice President of Marketing, James W. McClellan, Director of Marketing Development, all of AMTRAK, 955 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024. Senator Vance Hartke, Senate Committee on Commerce and Harley O. Staggers, chairman, House Commerce Committee." Which would you prefer in Vermont, trains or cars? Write these people and express your opinion.

Art Nouveau Exhibited

By RICK VOTTA

During February at Johnson Gallery there was an exhibition of Art Nouveau objects which were collected by students as part of Mr. Andre's Winter Term course.

An arts and crafts movement, Art Nouveau developed in the late 1800's as a result of a conscious effort to create a totally new artistic style. Consequently, countless aspects of everyday life were influenced by this unique and exciting mode of design.

The collection was skillfully acquired and researched by the students, and it contained a remarkably wide selection of Art Nouveau objects. The whip-like, undulating line, characteristic of the style, could be discerned throughout the exhibit. Plant forms, especially vines and flowers, were widely used giving the artwork a sensuous and almost overpowering emotional feeling.

Of particualr interest in the collection were the Tiffany-style lamps and glassware with their bright colors and intricate design. There was also an unusual assortment of furniture, including bentwood rockers and chairs. Most characteristic of the style were the posters, magazine covers, and book illustrations, which reflect the trends of the mass media at the turn of the century.

The exhibition provided a unique opportunity to capture and exprience the mood of an era through the examination of its applied arts and everyday objects.

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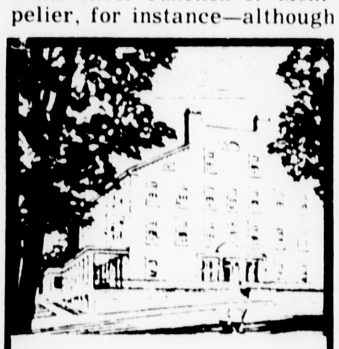

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SNOWMOBILES: 'Living off the Land'

By KATHIE MEIZNER

A bill presented by Senator Arthur Gibb, designed to restrict the use of land by snowmobilers, recently passed the Vermont House of Representatives by a 9 to 1 vote. The bill involves what the Senator called "a comprehensive trespass law covering all types of unauthorized entry including that by snowmobile." He said "A revision of the present trespass law is therefore recommended which prohibits entry on property of another if notice against trespass is given by actual communication by the owner or by a law enforcement officer, by appropriate fencing or signs, or by notice filed in the office of the clerk of the town in which the property is located." A similar bill was introduced to the legislature last year, inviting a barrage of protests from snowmobile enthusiasts who opposed restrictions of any sort.

There are nearly two million snowmobiles in the United States and Canada now—the number has been growing since 1960 when snowmobiles first went into mass production—and 60,000 of these are in Vermont. One hundred and two deaths and 428 injuries occured as a result of snowmobile accidents last year.

According to Peter Hurnick in "Moneysworth" (February 21), many of these injuries occur because of the "shoddy" construction of snowmobiles. "Brakes have failed, throttles have been known to freeze in the "open" position, handlebars have been bent and broken, and almost every engine has proven dangerously loud and dirty. Furthermore, the design and construction of snowmobile seats has been uniformly inadequate. And some have caused spinal and back injuries, even with proper use of the machines."

Careless operation of snowmobiles is the cause of many other injuries. Snowmobilers have suffered severe injuries by running into fences, other snowmobiles, and automobiles on roadways. Snowmobilers have drowned after falling through ice too thin to support the vehicles. Snowmobilers may find themselves stranded in snowy wilderness areas without gasoline. Snowmobiling organizations are working to instruct members in the safe operation of snowmobiles and the protection of themselves and the environment.

Noise is another problem. The new Vermont bill requires that the noise be reduced to 82 decibels by 1973.

Conservationists oppose snowmobiles because of the damage snowmobilers and their machines do to wildlife. Various environmental agencies express concern over hunting abuses commited by snowmobilers—"wildlife is frequently harrassed and actually killed by snowmobiles pursuing them until they die of exhaustion," according to a pamphlet by the Conservation Foundation. There is also the possibility of over fishing in lakes which were not previously easily accessible in winter. Snowmobiles compact the snow and cause erosion of the soil by inhibiting spring runoff, say critics. Also, snowmobiles permanently damage young saplings by running over and breaking off the brittle tops.

Objections are made to pollution and litter as a result of snowmobiles, but defenders argue, as does Al Woodard of the Ethan Allen Snow Travelers, in the **Rutland Herald**, "If it's pollution of the air that everyone is uptight about, why don't they start harassing the millions of people who mow their lawns all summer? This certainly can't be any better than snowmobile exhaust." And according to John Hall, president of the Vermont Association of Snow Travelers, also in the **Herald**, "Regarding litter, I think that snowmobilers are more contientious than hunters. You can usually tell where deer hunters park their cars. Up in my area I find no bottles or cans where snowmobilers have been. Perhaps a few papers or wrappers."

Snowshoers and cross country skiers feel thatsnowmobiling poses a threat to the peace of their sports and the quiet of Vermont's wilderness areas. But said Hall, state-owned lands should be open for public use impartially: "If the land is open to skiers, we feel entitled to use it, too."

In an article in the **Burlington Free Press**, Hall comments, "Perhaps the attraction towards snowmobiling is the ability to observe the Vermont countryside in the winter, the tranquility of being parked high above the twinkling town lights after nightfall, the snowflakes whispering down; or the exhilaration of dashing across a field with the snow billowing after you."

Snowmobiles have been of enormous help in winter rescue operations and in enabling law enforcement officers and medical aid to reach remote and snowbound areas. Snowmobiling has also created a winter demand for tourist and recreational facilities normally open only in the summertime.

But, contends Harnick, "The snowmobile has 'lived off the land' for too long. It has amassed some very large debts to the society around it, and it is time to pay all the debts back. It is up to aggrieved nonusers to make sure that the debts are all paid back and that no more are incurred."

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EDITORIAL

The recent controversy surrounding the Dental Clinic on campus brings into question President Armstrong's competence as the "custodian of the resources of a non-profit educational institution."

In a letter to John Graham explaining his reasons for refusing the request to establish a clinic, President Armstrong stated that "I have serious doubts about allocating resources for purposes not directly or closely connected with the educational program." If the resources of the institution are to be used only for education, how can Mr. Armstrong justify the allocation of two rooms in Painter Hall to a semi-secret military intelligence unit? Armstrong's explanation is that he did not know that the unit had those rooms when he made his statement to Graham.

If one accepts the veracity of that statement, the next question is obvious; can President Armstrong be a very effective "guardian" of our resources if he doesn't even know how rooms in the building next to his offices are being used?

Student Power . . . less

At one point in last week's Community Council melodrama, Student Forum president Bob Metzger said: "the powerless have no way to get power." That is not true. Bob could have said that those who have power are not going to give it away. That certainly true. He also might have said that those who are useless to the whole have no way of getting power. That may be a true statement, but it does not apply to the situation of student powerlessness at Middlebury.

Students are absolutely vital to the function of the College. They supply, through tuition, 80% of the operating costs of the college. In partnership with the faculty, they provide 100% of the intellectual foundation of this community of scholars. Because they are heavy contributers (both in money and in intellectual effort) to the success of the College, students deserve to have power.

Basically, students and faculty should make the educational and most far-reaching resource decisions. The administration should do as their name implies, and administer.

There is a great gap between what should be and what is. And as is stated above, those who have power are not going to give it away. At the same time, we should study other institutions in other places where the Community has gained power in the recent past. Obviously, students can gain influence. The question at Middlebury is whether they want to.

MIDDLEBURY CAMPUS

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Chet Parker-- a quiet,easy sound

by BOB SHAW

Those of you who saw the Bottle Hill Boys when they were here a few weeks ago may remember the dance tunes played on the hammer dulcimer after the concert was over. I had never seen or heard the instrument before and I was knocked completely out by its sound - somewhere between a mandolin and a very old and slightly out of tune piano.

So anyway I was nosing through the racks of traditional folk stuff at the Book Store , and I came upon this album, **The Hammer Dulcimer Played by Chet Parker** on good ole Folkways (FA 2381) . On the cover is old Chet hisself arms folded in the lap of his Blue Bell overalls, a slight grin on his wrinkled puss, and a twinkle in his eyes. And I looked at him for a minute and I said, "Yeah!" and got the album.

And I was right - old Chet really knows his stuff, been playin' the hammer dulcimer since 1900 it seems and he can find his way around blindfolded by now. He knows all the tunes - everything from "Turkey in the Straw" to "Soldier's Joy" and he can even sing along when he feels up to it!

So what the hell is this hammer dulcimer thing? Well, it looks kinda like an over grown autoharp 'cept its played with wooden hammers instead of with the fingers. And it's essentially a melodic instrument since you can't play more than two notes at a time. So you bang out dance tunes and since the strings can't be stopped very easily while you're concentrating on the tune, you get this slight dissonance from the previously struck strings which is part of the peculiar charm of the instrument's sound.

This is a really quiet, easy sound - just the sort of thing for snowy, lazy days at the farm with homemade bread and a warm, pleasant fire and good friends and slow conversation. Chet just wants to make you feel good and, goddammit, he does.

So if you're into that sort of thing, if you dig people like John Hurt and Doc Watson, Frank Proffit and Hobart Smith; try old Chet out - you'll like him well. Honest.

SEATRAIN...smoothness

By KATHY CONANT

Sea Train definitely surpassed expectations. There didn't seem to be much pre-concert enthusiasm for the group but by Thursday night people had gotten up for the concert and Sea Train was warmly received.

Middlebury is so starved for live concerts that anything would have sounded good, but Sea Train deserved the enthusiastic reception they got. They caught on immediately with a relaxed, friendly stage presence and good strong rhythms. None of the players, with the exception of the violinist, were super fantastic but they were all very good. Lloyd Baskin on keyboards was particularly fine.

They had some great rhythmic patterns and made rhythm, tempo, and dynamic changes smoothly. The result was a solid tight sound.

Without the violinist, Sea Train would have been a fairly typical-sounding group. Other groups have violinists, but they don't have Richard Greene. Not only does this man know his instrument technically, he knows how to adapt its sound to rock music--not a simple task. Never have you heard such amazing fiddling. Some of it was classical, some of it could have been lifted right out of a square dance. But whatever the inspiration, it was superb

Another high point was the flute solo with the echo machine. Andy Kulberg will never make Carnegie Hall with the quality of his flute playing, but his use of the flute in the group's music was marvelous. The echo machine solo deserves five gold stars. The machine picks up a sound and throws back a delayed echo. Andy was consequently capable of playing a round with himself.

He chose a light, dancy flute tune, and his timing with the echo was so perfect that people were wildly looking around for the second flute player. It was beautiful. The flute duet was the climax of Andy's solo spot, but before and after it he made some great sound effects with the echo machine. There were also some fine sounds with flute and violin playing together.

The drum solo was not particularly imaginative but Larry Atamanuik has incredible control. He knew how to build his sound from slow to fast and from soft to loud and back. People obviously wanted a big crah, boom frenzied solo but old Larry just grinned and played with them; he built them up and took them down at his pleasure, and finally just left them hanging on a very soft, unfinished beat. You know when a man is feeling his power.

The group's improvisation was not their strong point. They would start out with a great pattern but loath to let a good thing go, they tended to beat it into the ground. However, nobody's perfect and their versatility made up for the weakness in the improvisations. They used all kinds of musical styles—from almost acid rock to almost light popular, from blue grass to jazz—and they used them well.

One more talent cannot be overlooked. Peter Rowan, besides playing lead guitar, added some good vocal and dramatic effects. His yodeling was great and his acting in the song about Job's sufferings made the piece go.

Sea Train really played well together and poor John Hall, the back-up group, looked pretty pale in comparison. It was decidedly a tough act to follow. But what a good way to start off Winter Carnival.

Letters to

To the Editor:

I would like to register a (perhaps overly shrill) note of personal protest, if nothing else. It concerns the most blatant manifestation of the military's presence on the Middlebury campus (now that the Community Council has "faced up" to the question of military recruiters on campus by relocating them in a less public place). I refer to the recent soliciting of freshman and sophomore men, through posters, the campus mail, and the weekly news calendar, in an attempt to enlist them in the ROTC program.

Setting aside for now the rather large and important question of the College's continued support of ROTC on campus, I find these solicitations boorish, offensive, and misleading. There are, no doubt, those who would appreciate information on alternatives to the draft. My complaint is with the nature of this information. One particularly sad attempt at black humor in the February 15 news calendar refers to the prospect of involuntary military service as "Tarr's Digital Finger of Fate." As a draft counselor engaged in distributing what I hope is impartial information and as one who has faced that particular "Finger," I'm not amused.

Furthermore, the advertisements by their nature ignore the question of compulsion: they assume that it is necessary and right that those men with low numbers should go into the military, either through ROTC or as a draftee. The ads also hold out the prospect of payment for taking courses in "military science," of scholarships for graduate studies and money for "dates, football games, tuition, and grad school." These opportunities pale in light of the fact that the military those men are being asked (or told) to join has been and is now engaged in systematically denying, to millions of Indochinese, a simple chance at life.

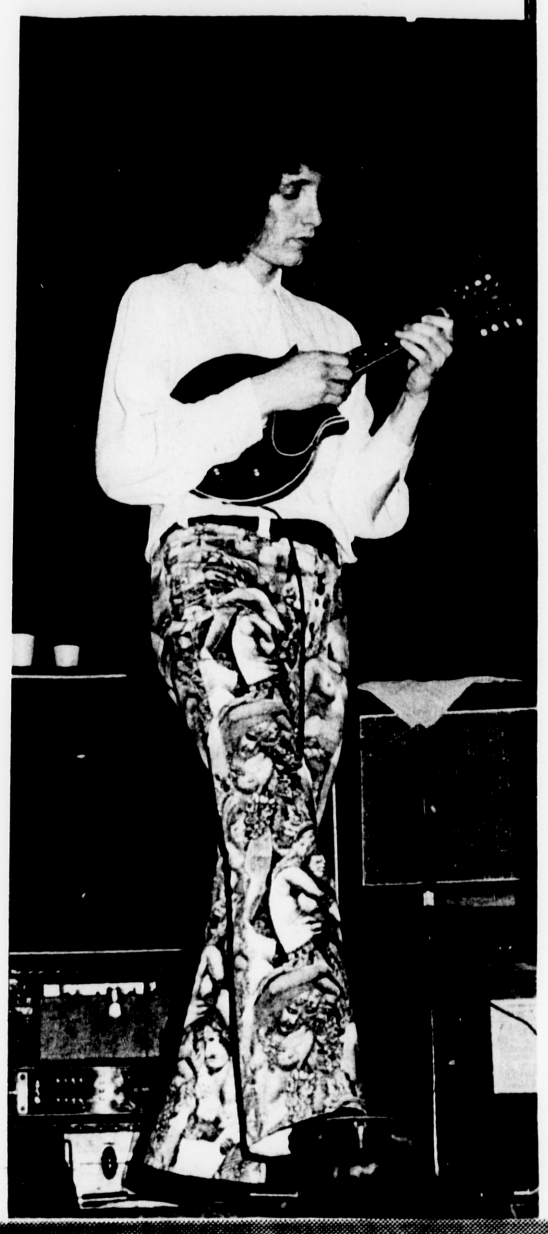
Gregory Dennis

To the Editor:

President Armstrong has rejected the request of the Dental Rights Organization for space in which to locate a free dental clinic. Regardless of the basis for that decision — philosophical, or economic, expressed or implied — the decision has been made, and the question of college-owned space for the clinic is probably closed. However, it appears that the most vocal elements of the student body are intent on forcing Dr. Armstrong into a corner on the question of institutional social responsibility rather than providing constructive assistance to the poor of Addison County in securing dental care in any form.

It is clearly a disservice to the Dental Rights Organization to continue to identify their efforts with a philosophical controversy that should and must be pursued in light of the President's decision — the general and specific priorities of the college and the distribution of its resources thereto. The revelation that there are things which nobody at the decision-making level knew about indicates a definite need to re-examine these areas. A new or existing committee should be charged with the duty of performing a thorough investigation of the college's resources and the actual or projected use thereof.

and versatility



VIEWPOINT: Winter Carnival

By JAY HULME

Now that Winter Carnival is but a past memory, one can look back with hindsight and contemplate upon the validity and necessity of such festivities. It is natural that celebrations such as Winter Carnival should have their good and bad points, but when the weight is stacked upon the side of the unfavorable, I think that it is time to examine the issues and events which comprise the bulk of Winter Carnival.

Many arguments are put forth in favor of Winter Carnival, one of which is the "traditional" defense. Because Middlebury has had forty carnivals previous to this one, it is assumed to be fitting and proper that we hold a forty-first one. Traditions by their inherent nature, are difficult to eradicate or amend, even though the tradition may be completely corrupt. This is not to imply that this is the case with Winter Carnival, but merely serves to point out that the previous forty carnivals do not, in themselves, justify the continuation of the tradition.

Another favorite line in defense of Winter Carnival is the fact that it is a time to relieve oneself of the burdens of work and just have a good time. This would be an acceptable argument if it were not for the fact that preceding Winter Carnival were Winter Term and a week recess. That Winter Term is a relief from work for many is obvious to most people, and coupled with the week recess it is wondered why anyone needs such a respite from only a week of work.

One of the specific complaints with Winter Carnival was the unavailability of tickets for the UVM hockey game. Many students found out to their dismay that they were too late to get a ticket; this was still two days before the game. These students, who by paying their activities fee, had paid for a ticket to the game were denied entrance because a number of tickets were reserved for UVM. I realize that this is the customary procedure, but again the question of tradition is raised.

Another familiar complaint was registered with regards to the Seatrain Concert on Thursday evening. The general consensus of opinion as far as I could gather was that the concert was not that good, and certainly was not a five dollar concert. On the questionnaire that was sent out a few months ago there was a question which asked if you would be willing to spend five dollars for a concert by Emerson, Lake, and Palmer, or Gordon Lightfoot. I presume that many of the answers to this question were in the affirmative, but the fact remains that Seatrain is far removed in quality from the groups that were listed on the questionnaire.

This article is not meant to be a cynical account of Winter Carnival, and it is not just tokenism that I say that the ice show was an enjoyable affair, even though with a ticket price of $2.50 it was within the professional ice show price range. The square dance, which incidentally was free, was well attended and seemed to be a big success. Of course there is the satisfaction of knowing that Middlebury's Ski Team won by a solid margin and were properly rewarded with a steak dinner while the rest of the campus was treated to greasy chicken in a bag.

There is one other consideration to be made of Winter Carnival, and that is the wastage that occurs during the course of its operation. I have no idea of the total sum of money spent for the Carnival, but it must be a substantial sum. While people here at the college spend money on skis, concerts, dances, food, parties, etc., and pray for snow and cold weather at the same time, there are families only a few miles away who can't even afford to heat their homes against the ravages of a Vermont Winter. That this spending continues is bad enough, without knowing that people never even stop to wonder by what right they put out ninety dollars for a pair of ski boots, when some family can't afford nine dollars for a used pair of shoes

The waste of Winter Carnival extends past monetary matters. I was sickened as I saw the plastic bags full of paper cups, trays, napkins, etc. being carried out continually from Starr Shelter at the Snow Bowl. I realize that the planners of Winter Carnival are not responsible for this usage of paper at the Snow Bowl, and that it would continue without Carnival, but I do know that Winter Carnival greatly magnifies the volume of paper that is expended.

A critique such as this cannot hope to change things overnight but can suggest some remedies for the problem of Winter Carnival. It must be noted though, that any alternatives to the present situation have their own drawbacks, which make them susceptible to similar criticisms. An obvious solution would be to abolish Winter Carnival, but it is most unlikely that this will come about. When the source of a problem is eradicated it naturally follows that the problem will also disappear. One possible solution is to hold one winter carnival in conjunction with several schools. This would serve to cut down the amount of duplication that ensues from having several carnivals. For instance, instead of three different concerts, there could be one concert which would cut costs considerably.

I believe that it is time that a careful analysis be made of Winter Carnival, and that ways are determined for an improvement in the present situation. We must not allow the cries of "tradition" to sway us from thoughtful consideration of those issues that confront us, for there is no greater enemy of progress than tradition.

the Editor

The results would certainly provide us with a much clearer picture of the instutituion's present directions than any statement of general policy by Dr. Armstrong. I reiterate that this is a separate issue and should be pursued as such by those who insist that the institution recognize its social responsibility. At the very least, they will have my support.

But those who would force the institution to recognize its responsibility to the larger community must now act as a community of individuals, not as an institution. Efforts are being made to establish a cooperative liaison with the DRO. Hopefully, this will result in a large scale fund-raising compaign, and we anticipate a generous response from every member of the college community.

William Tribe

To the Editor:

In the February 24 issue of the Campus, Mary-Louise Romney bemoaned the failure of Black Week to educate Middlebury's White students. She found the poor attendance at the poetry reading and other non- entertainment events disturbing. She asked "How can we eliminate the barriers (or alienation) between Whites and Blacks here?" She concludes that Whites don't care one way or the other and that they are not willing to make any discoveries.

The BSMU should be applauded just for its name. At most schools, Black student groups are the Black Student Unions, seldom openly adressing themselves to mutual understanding. I tend to agree with the idea that mutual understanding is of secondary importance in struggles of liberation. The first priority should be having one's own position clear. Then, as

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CORRECTION
By MARY-LOUISE ROMNEY

I think it is important that I correct two of the mistakes printed in my article in last week's **Campus**, "Black View of Black Week."

The first correction refers to an incomplete sentence. I was discussing the general attitude of the white students, toward Black Week, and questioning their failure to respond more positively to it. The sentence should read ". . . I, like most other black students, did not appreciate the fact that white students did not respect our efforts enough to want to participate in or **share** with us the results of our efforts."

The second error refers to something which was printed, but is not true. In criticizing the lack of attendance at most events during the week, except those two events for which admission was charged, I was especially critical of the fact that the poetry reading on Friday was so poorly attended, as a prime example. The sentence should read "If the poetry reading was free, and there was an admission charge for the dance production, then why was the dance production so well attended?"

The Colorless Ear - a review of black poetry

By BRUCE MARSHACK

It would be ludicrous for a white reviewer to begin to talk about Black Poetry as Black Poetry and assinine to consider sociological implications as literary criteria. I will do as little of either as is possible and draw freely on my limited reservoir of judgement and good sense to that end. So abrogating any responsibility for my action, I make public the adoption of the role of colorless ear and member of the chorus plunger—in—hand and god save the queen.

The reading of poems ranged from the nervous scurrying of young unpracticed performers (with which this ear is in great sympathy) to the majestic oratory of princes of the theatre. The poems themselves were marvelous in their diversity both thematically and in the perceptions of their experiences. A young poet from Selma betrayed that city's proximity to Hibbing Minn. in the lines:

The King of shine asks
"Where would your foot be without your shoe"
I answered
"On the ground".

This is not meant to impugn the merit of originality of that line but rather to use it to help unmask the technical deliberateness of other seemingly simple rhymes and rhyme schemes. It is clear that the lines:

This is trite
a critical reader will probably say,
is thrown down as a gauntlet and is rightfully not self depracating.

Jarby Durant's reading included "Black is on My Mind" from which the "The King of Shine" lines were extracted. It is written in the form of an extended blues expanding, contracting and resting in the titled refrain. It is both contemplative and brutal in imagery and language; it is rooted in the real and anchored in the hoped for. Enough. The poem will sing for itself.

"Exodus", the poem of the glove, was Jarby's most deceptive. It is filled with the literature of Motown starting with the opening stanza from Marvin Gaye's "Mercy Mercy" and through his own last stanza with an allusion to Smokey's track. The poem is Jarby's own, as is "What is Goodbye?". This last is a meditative discourse which implicitly asks, How can I say hello? I say Hello.

The poetry of Mike Giles might well be characterized, tonally, as a sustained scream. The direction of this poetry is towards and away from a source of burning energy. Its vehicle is the superimposition of dissonant images and the blurring of distinction between perpetrator and victim. The possibility of observer is obliterated. None of the above holds true for the above poem "To Derek Are We Ready". The language here is openly public and the challenge becomes one of distinguishing between actor and observer. The questions asked are: does the destruction of one young mind constitute a genocide, and, is it possible or desireable to be alive and blameless. In

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Norwich knots Midd in drab affair

By DAVE McCORMICK

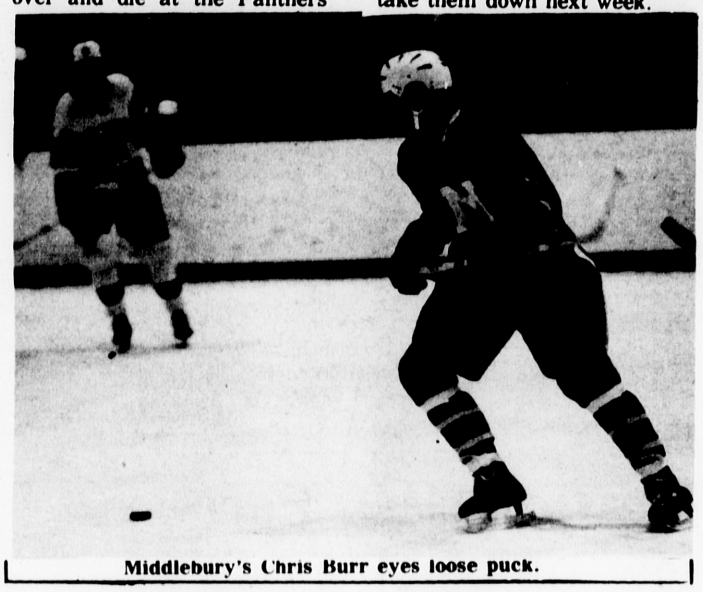
The 1972 Middlebury College Winter Carnival — featured intercollegiate athletic events, the Klondike Rush concert, parties, dances, and a lot of drinking. As part of the carnival sports schedule, the Panther hockey team met the Cadets of Norwich Friday afternoon. A rather uninspiring crowd watched a definitely uninspired Panther squad go through the motions of playing the game, which ended in a 5-5 tie. As I left the field house after the game, my sensations of it were something akin to the aftertaste of stale beer in my mouth at that time. Neither was overly exciting.

It might be granted that it is very difficult to play a team like Norwich after a Midd-UVM game and be psychologically ready for it. However, judging by the Cadets' play, any united effort by Middlebury would have sent them back to Northfield smarting from a rather sound defeat.

The Norwich squad, not suffering from an overabundance of talent, seemed to be ready to roll over and die at the Panthers' command in the first period. Although Midd did tally three times to their single score, that command was not there, and in the opening minutes of the second period the Cadets evened the score. From that point on, the game became a study in mediocrity. The Panthers lacked the drive to blow the game open,

Although the Panthers' play was flat, it was not without its bright spots. Chris Burr showed flashes of brilliance in scoring the first two Midd goals, and Tim Silver scored one himself while playing a solid game at defense. As usual, Bill Everett did about 3/4 of the team's hustling. Larry Perlman was very sharp in the cage in the overtime period, and kept Middlebury in the game almost singlehandedly during that time.

Perhaps with a few days to rest and get the alcohol out of their systems, the skaters will be ready to take on R.P.I. and Colgate. I certainly hope so; if Middlebury isn't up for the R.P.I. team (a leading team in Division I), the field house crew is likely to be forced to scrape dead Panthers off the boards before they take them down next week.



Middlebury's Chris Burr eyes loose puck.

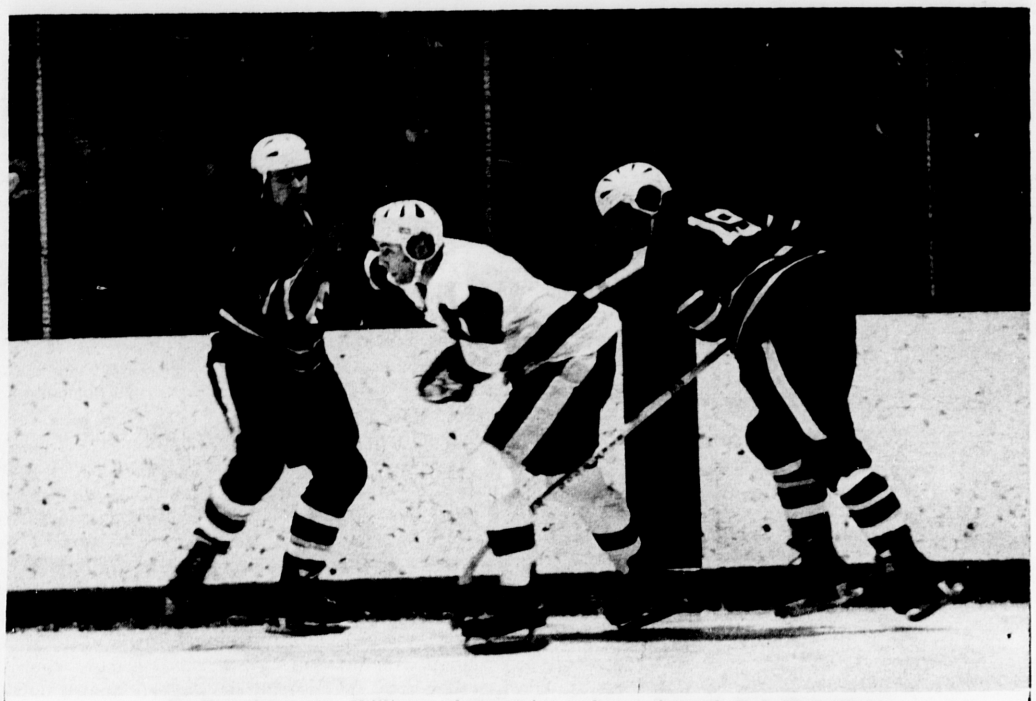
Northern Lights

By MIKE MUNROE

As a traditional part of Middlebury's Winter Carnival, the "Northern Lights" — an afternoon of winter races — took place Friday February 25, 1972.

The turnout was not as strong as was expected, as four relay teams competed in the snow shoeing event, five teams in the cross country race and none competed in the human dog sled race.

All teams were comprised of four people, with at least one being a female-type person. The winners were: in the snow shoe relay - Steve Kerr, Soi-lin Leon, Mark Andrew, and Scott Helmers; in the cross-country ski relay - Mike Gawne, Joan Lapham, Pat Cushman, and Pete Sheffer.



No Free Passage: Williams skater tries to burst through Rob McCallum's arms and Tom Stillman's stick.

UVM and Midd skate to stalemate

TIM KATZMAN

In the Army-Navy hockey game of Vermont, February 23, the University of Vermont and the Middlebury Panthers struggled to a 3-3 overtime draw.

The game was a near carbon copy of the affair up at UVM last month (one which saw the Panthers snubbed 2-1).

Despite the loss of Pat Wright, Vermont's sensational junior center, an aggressive Catamount team was able to shell the Panther defense and a beleaguered Larry Perlman for an amazing total of shots.

Perlman, a sophomore from Montreal, turned aside 56 Cat shots, 23 in the final period. Perlman seems to save his best games for the tougher clubs. This pattern has been readily apparent throughout the season. No matter---he was exceptional against UVM.

Middlebury jumped off to a 1-0 edge at 11:46 of the first period. Roger Knowles beat goalie Steve Eckerson from in close on his own rebound. Timmy Silver was credited with an assist.

Four minutes later, Billy Everett spanked Eckerson for a 2-0 bulge. Parked in the slot, the Rug gathered in a pass from Steve Anderson and rifled a shot into the lower left hand corner. Richard Simourd picked up an assist on the play.

A two goal lead was too good to be true.....and to last. Most everyone at Memorial Field House was acutely aware of this. But as if by divine miracle, the Panthers weathered three penalties; two to Knowles, and another to Dave Norton.

A frustrated Cat team jumped on Perlman for a goal early in the second frame. Chris Miller corralled a pass from defenseman Andy Richard, weaved and bobbed his way through several blue jerseys and scored to Perlman's glove side.

Although pitifully outshot in the second period (18-6) Midd was able to maintain a two goal lead, thanks to Donny Curtis. Camped in front of Eckerson, Curtis slapped at a pass from Norton which Eckerson pushed out in front. Not to be denied, Curtis shoveled in the rebound off the Cat goalie. The time of the goal was 14:09.

If the early 2-0 edge was hard to believe, the 3-1 margin, four minutes into the final period was equally bedazzling. The lead, unfortunately, was anything but safe. UVM knew it; so did the Panthers.

The Catamounts came on like gangbusters. Bob Hodde pulled Vermont within one on his power play goal at 4:40 into the period. His stellar wings, Fred Hunt and Ted Castle chipped in with assists (Barry Jones was slumped in the penalty box for tripping).

Slightly more than a minute later, speedy Willie MacKinnon closed out the evening's scoring.

MacKinnon received a pass from Castle; he in turn flipped the puck to pesky Sam Simmons at Midd's blue line. Simmons darted in on Perlman, and at the last instant, slipped the puck to MacKinnon. The sophomore center sizzled the puck into the mesh from 15 feet out.

Vermont continued to assault Perlman---but to no avail. Perls proved invulnerable, kicking out shot after shot.

With ten seconds remaining in regulation play, Vermont's frustration boiled over and resulted in a foolish high sticking penalty to Simmons. Hence, UVM was a man down for one minute and 50 seconds into the extra ten-minute period. But a Midd power play proved to be glaringly impotent. Vermont too, had a man advantage in the overtime (Everett, for a leg check was thrown in the sin bin), but could not capitalize.

For UVM, some solace could be found in erasing a couple of two goal deficits. But there also had to be an equal amount of frustration; three goals isn't a real lot for taking 59 shots.

For the Panthers, little satisfaction could be derived from the tie. Ties are like kissing your sister; ok, but there is not too much of a charge. Losing a two goal lead twice was painful for Wendy Forbe's skaters. I guess it beats losing the game though...

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Midd Skiers Win Carnival by Divine Intervention

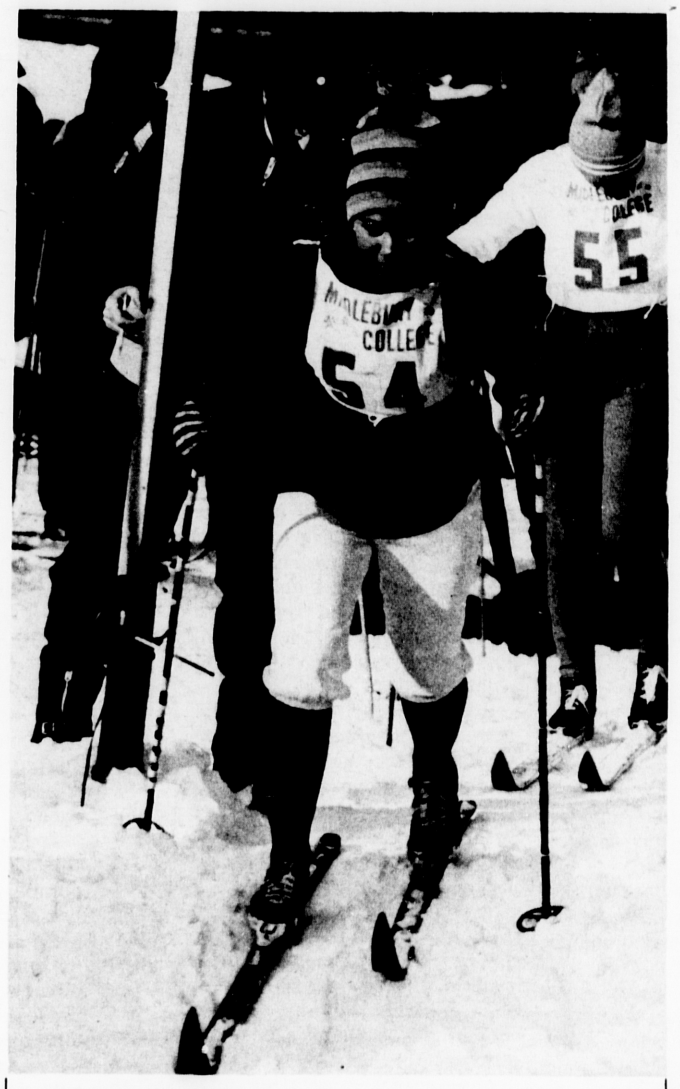
By TOM RYAN

"Hello, Saturn? Ah, this is T. Tall down here at Middlebury College. What I'm calling about, you see, is that we have our annual Carnival coming up this week, and well, the College Book Store with their usual accuracy didn't order enough snow. Anyhow, I'd like to requisition another couple of feet . . . Oh, it's been out of stock, I see. But you do have another shipment coming in this week? Fine."

And now let's discuss price . . . A sacrifice? I'm not sure we could find a virgin, but if you'd accept Howard Burchman, that would solve a lot of problems. No? How about a dance with either Mrs. Armstrong or Dean Wonnacott at the Ball...You'd prefer Joan Peters. OK, settled. We'll be expecting shipment."

Thus the abundant snow in the nick of time, and with equal seeming control for the insurance of a succesful Carnival, the Panther Ski Team confidently strapped on their sophisticated barrel staves and snowballed an 8.35 lead into a victory over number two UVM. Rival Dartmouth in third place trailed the Midd 389.97 mark by 13.96 points. Like their fellows, the Midd show bunnies also schussed past the other contenders to victory.

Skiing under excellent conditions, the University of New Hampshire took the early lead by winning both the men's and the women's giant slalom. Midd's women finishers, Sandy Strouck 5th, Jane Hough 6th, and Paige Minster 14th, won the third team seat, while the hometeam men secured only a fifth based on the 7th, 16th, and 18th place finishes of Jim Vandergrift, Cully Erdman, and Peter Kailey respectively. Individual medalists were: for the men, Roby Politi of St. Lawrence and for the women, Jace Servov of UNH.



Jody Kashiwa starts her run on Breadloaf cross country course.

Another jumper takes his turn at the Gignac Jump.

Later the same day, Midd asserted itself as the dominating team as both the Panther and Pussy cross country squads gracefully skiied away from the rest of the field. The men's hill and dale team, composed of Joe McNulty, Gary Johnson, and Dag Bernsten, recorded a one-two-three sweep. The women took first, Chris Tower, third, Cindy Wright, and sixth, Nancy Stetson.

Saturday's events including the slalom and the 50 meter jump were held during a moderate snow fall. Politi again won the men's race, but the team win went to the Panthers with Erdman eighth, Jamie Knowlton, tenth, and Vandergrift twelfth. Pam Reed clocked the fastest in the women's slalom, and backed by teammates Steffie Cole in ninth and Karen Hamilton in twentieth secured the number two team spot in the event for Middlebury. Number one was siezed by UNH.

Most daring of the events, the jump ended the meet and sewed up Midd's victory. Finishing third, fourth, and sixth respectively were Bruce McLaughery, Hugh Barber, and Dave Lantz. Lantz who had also finished sixth in the cross country race was the Nordic Combined champion. Recording the longest flight of the afternoon was Petter Kongsli of UVM who sailed 52.5 meters.

"Saturn? T. Tall here again. Hey, about this snow, we've got some golfers and baseball players down here who..."

Varsity Basketball

Six Straight for B-Ballers

By JOHN DOHERTY

Monthly B-Ball: The Panther team that defeated UVM 86-57, a couple of weeks ago, is not the same one the Vermonters had so thoroughly trounced earlier in the season. The essential ingredients needed to prevail had eluded the young squad throughout the rocky opening stretch. Glimpses of potential had been seen in the Union game, while victories over teams like St. Michael's had proved elusive as the Midd men let too many opportunitites slip by. But somewhere over that crowded road schedule, the maturity and tightness that is necessary to make a consistent victor, finally emerged.

The Midd squad did not display any signs of achieving that plateau in the first two games of the trip, however. Tufts and Bowdoin both managed 5 point victories, 73-68 and 74-69, respectively in the face of sloppy Panther play. The Bowdoin game was somewhat exemplary of the early season inconsistencies, as it saw a five point Middlebury halftime lead shrink away.

The Trinity game was an altogether different story. Down at the half by nine, the team rallied for a 75-66 win. And, for a time it looked as though Middlebury had finally escaped the doldrums. In the first few minutes of their homestand opener versus Wesleyan, they opened up a 10-0 lead, and maintained a three point edge at the half. Twelve minutes into the second half, however, it was Wesleyan 54, and Middlebury 40. Wesleyan completed 46% of their shots from the floor in the second frame, and gaining a 76-25 edge in rebounds, in winning, 65-52.

Middlebury regained form and kicked off their current win streak against rival Williams February 8. Al Turner set a torrid scoring pace in leading the team to a convincing 69-55 win. He followed those 27 points with 21 against Bates, whilst captain Bob Schneider led the defensive effort with 12 rebounds. This 70-68 victory pushed Middlebury over the .500 mark for the season. Pentkowski, Hayes and Elliott all came up with 12 point totals, while Elliott also had eight rebounds to add to Russ Chapel's 10.

St. Lawrence next fell victim, 72-64, as "Slick" Hayes poured in 24 points. Middlebury overcame a 32-27 half-time deficit behind the rebounding of Elliot while Dave Pentkowski kept the opposition off balance with five steals.

The 86-57 rout of UVM provided a good display of the team's improvement. Pentkowski did some able quarterbacking, taking fewer but more solid shots than earlier in the season. Al Turner, especially, demonstrated considerably more maturity with a fine team style, getting 20 points and six rebounds. Elliott kept up his consistently high level of play in the pivot, rebounding and scoring 12 points. His 64 rebounds top the team for the season. Chapel did the greatest work on the boards for this evening, though, grabbing 15. Rick Hayes also contributed 14 points, and currently leads the squad with 308.

Victories over Clarkson (86-62) and Norwich (71-66) have assured the Panthers of a winning season, and brought them to their current 12-8 record. A game against MIT was wiped out by one of the recent snowstorms, and probably will not be rescheduled. Thus, a sweep of the remaining road trip, which stops at Norwich and R.P.I., holds out the possibility for a 14-8 season record, a nice improvement over last year.

The Clarkson contest saw the Panthers take a 48-41 halftime edge and run away, as Turner blazed away getting a season high of 28 points, bringing his total to 279 for the campaign.

The Panthers seemingly paced Norwich, although they did fall

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Williams Edges B-Panthers

By DAVE McCORMICK

The B Hockey team, looking to avenge an earlier defeat, came very close but could not defeat Williams as the squad dropped a 6-5 overtime decision at Williamstown, Mass. This game halted the Panthers' win streak at three games, and dropped their season's record to 6 wins, 5 losses.

The Panthers drew first blood, as Chris Cutler scored on a shot from just inside the Williams blue line near the ten minute mark of the first period. However, Williams evened the match with just seventeen seconds remaining in that period.

The second period saw the Ephmen come out flying, and when the Panthers woke up the score was 4-1. Fred Erdman cut the Williams lead to 4-2 soon afterwards, but the Ephmen took that lead to the locker room at the end of the second period.

Williams scored again early in the third period to take a three goal lead; but with about fifteen minutes remaining in the game, Middlebury exploded for three goals in under two minutes and tied the game at 5-5. The remainder of the third period saw several chances for both teams, but neither squad could put the puck in the net.

From the opening whistle Middlebury dominated the overtime period, sending shot after shot at the Williams cage. Williams could not break the puck out of their end, and the Panthers were definitely in control. Middlebury continued to dominate, but a defensive miscue left a Williams skater wide open to move in on goalie Gondo Dallaire all alone; his score gave Williams the game.

Dallaire played what must have been his finest game in a Middlebury uniform. The rest of the squad, cut down to a bare minimum by injuries, also played a reasonably consistent game. However, this was not enough, and once again a Williams team proved to be the downfall of the Panthers.

Book Review

An Analysis of the Pollution Problem

By DOUGLAS ROOKS

Book Review: **The Closing Circle**, by Barry Commoner, Alfred A. Knopf, $6.95, 326 pp.

This book is an attempt to explain the causes and current extent of one of the world's most serious problems: the environmental crisis. Mr. Commoner begins by enumerating four "laws of ecology", and through the rest of the book convincingly demonstrates their truth. The first part of the book is devoted largely to an explanation and analysis of pollution, the indicator of a deteriorating environment. The second part attempts to trace the causes of pollution, and by doing so points out the general path we must take to solve the problem.

Effect of Man's Activities

Until recently little attention was given to the effect man's activities have on his environment. Since pollution, the signal environmental abuse, does not appear until the ecosphere (the natural conditions which permit life to exist) is already overstrained, the problem is usually serious by the time we are aware of it. Even when we are aware of a pollution problem and take steps to deal with it, our efforts often create as many problems as they solve.

A prime example examined by the author is Los Angeles smog. Each time a particular pollutant was identified and dealt with, another one appeared, usually as a by-product of pollution control methods. The author maintains that the reason for this continuing series of pollutants is that we are dealing with only a small part of the problem. He also maintains that technology has created the environmental crisis because of this very tendency to divide problems until they are easily solvable. Thus the difficulties arise not from the failure of technology in achieving its avowed aims, but in the aims themselves.

The replacement of soap by detergents has been a remarkable success for the manufacturers, whose profit per unit sold increased enormously. But detergents have a disastrous impact on the environment, a cost the manufacturers hadn't considered when they first introduced detergents.

Three Reasons for Pollution

Three reasons for pollution have been advanced: population growth, affluence, and technology. Mr. Commoner concludes that the effect of the first two causes has been minor compared to that of the last. Specifically, he regards the change in production of essential items which followed World War II as the main reason for the rapid growth of pollution.

The new methods of production substitute synthetics for natural materials, which also requires greatly increased amounts of power. The synthetic materials break the natural circle between organic and inorganic material. In nature organic materials are broken down by microorganisms into their inorganic constituents, which in turn are used to create new life. But synthetics are not broken down; once they are used and discarded they remain in the environment. The only way they may be disposed of is by burning, which in turn creates pollution.

The other main source of pollution is the burning of fuel, and because synthetics require more power for their manufacture, more pollution results.

Minimization of Population Problem

Mr. Commoner's minimization of the population problem has caused considerable controversy. As far as pollution is concerned, Mr. Commoner is probably correct in describing population growth as a relatively minor factor. But population growth is a very serious problem in other ways, and I believe he is in error in regarding the problem as considerably overstated.

Possibly the most enlightening section of the book is the discussion of the economic causes of pollution. It is profoundly disturbing to realize that pollution is encouraged by our present economic system, and is sometimes necessitated by it.

A Case in Point

A case in point is the corn farmer. In order to make a profit on his crop, he must increase the yield per acre by adding nitrogen fertilizer. The fertilizer can provide nutrients which are lacking in the soil, and up to a point nearly all of the fertilizer is absorbed by the corn. However, in order to increase his yield per acre to a point where he can make a profit he must add greater amounts of fertilizer than the corn can fully absorb. The remainder eventually appears in streams and rivers, sometimes making the water unfit to drink. But in order to survive economically, the farmer must pollute.

It is also a fact that the switch to synthetics has resulted in greatly increased profits. Since the search for increased profits is an integral part of our economic system, it should come as no surprise that industry rigorously defends the use of synthetics. We seem to have reached an irreconcilable conflict between economics and the environment. The author is hopeful that the problem can be solved by minor changes in the economic system, but he seems more optimistic than the facts warrant.

Our main problem, as the author sees it, is to balance the possible advantages of a technological innovation against the harm it can do to the environment. This is of course not easy to do. But it is clear that the deterioration of the ecosphere will affect social, economic, and political issues in the years to come. A balance must be struck if we are to survive.

The question of survival seems to many a rather remote concern. The dire predictions of biologists forecasting world destruction are not generally understood. Mr. Commoner states that we are indeed approaching disaster, and gives one example of an area in which a breakdown may occur: the natural barrier between soil and water.

There are many microorganisms growing in the soil which could be dangerous to man. However, in the soil they have no way of entering the human body. But due to extensive water pollution, such as in New York harbor, it has been found that some of these organisms can now grow in water, which previously was unable to support them. Organisms in water can easily be passed on to man, and a resultant outbreak of unknown diseases could result. In fact, one such disease has already appeared in Florida, causing several fatalities.

Element Lacking

One element I felt to be lacking in the discussion of pollution was a consideration of ocean pollution. The life processes of the ocean are closely linked to those of the land, and the possibility of extensive ocean pollution has become much more likely in recent years. It is noted that, for instance, 25% of all the DDT produced is now in the ocean, but this significant fact is not further pursued.

The book is written in a fairly "scientific" style, and relies heavily on the comparison of statistics and the presentation of scientific analysis. It is not a book to be rushed through or read for entertainment, and it does not try to offer easy solutions to the complex problems involved. We are just beginning to develop general solutions after having delayed much too long; thus the book does not try to present a program to restore the ecosphere to a balanced state. But before a problem can be solved, it must first be understood, and this comprehensive analysis of the problem should significantly contribute to public understanding.

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Vita-Man

An Open Letter to Mr. Bridges

Dear Sir:

One runs into trouble when trying to find publishable adjectives to describe the college food. I think it would be fair to say that Middlebury's food could use improvement.

Let us examine some of the college's culinary delights. De-vitalized industrially produced white bread, popished white rice, macaroni and spaghetti made from white flour, canned sweetened fruits, deserts made with white flour and packed with sugar, and soggy vegetables are all quite prevalent. For that reason, this column will be devoted to ways to improve the campus food. Brown rice, honey, and raisins are good starts, but let's take a look at the bulk of the food in general, starting with the breakfasts.

Bread could be home baked with whole wheat flour. Pancakes could be made with soy or whole wheat flour, and honey could be used in the ingredients of many things instead of sugar. Along with the usual packaged breakfast cereals that are made of white flour and enriched with small amounts of chemical vitamins, natural cereals such as familia, granola, and cracked wheat should be available. Wheat germ should be available at every meal.

Another suggestion to raise the protein level of the breakfast is to serve things like chicken and lean meat along with the others. Fresh fruits such as apples, oranges, pears, bananas, and grapefruits could be added, along with apple cider. Natural peanut butter (without hardened vegetable oils) tastes a lot better than what is presently served, (besides being healthier), and could be set out along with other nut butters.

Lunches could use a tremendous amount of improvement. One important suggestion is to sharply cut down on the amount of fried food served. Bean sprouts are easily grown, along with fish and lean meat, regular mashed potatoes (dehydrated potatoes are full of preservatives such as nitrates which have been shown to be harmful), and sunflower seeds. Carrots, celergy, and fresh fruit should be available.

Scrubbing potatoes in their jackets and then dicing not only saves nutrients but time as well. Hamburger made of 3/4 ground beef and 1/4 ground heart is not only more nutritious, but also cheaper. Certified raw milk is better nutritionally than regular pasteurized milk. Honey will sweeten cakes at 1/3-1/2 cup honey per cup of sugar called for. Sunflower seeds can be added to salads. There are a multitude of wrongs with white sugar, so honey or molasses will definitely help things.

These same ideas may be applied to dinner, with much more broiled and baked foods than are presently served. Teas such as Peppermint, Camomile, and and Rosemint would add a lot to dinner. **The Natural Foods Cookbook** by Beatrice Trum Hunter is wonderful for providing recipes.

I would like to end by suggesting that one of the SDU's be made into an organic serving line, and by quoting Walt Whitman, who said "If anything is sacred, the human body is sacred." Let's not pollute it.

Dental Clinic

continued from page 1

contracted with a construction company associated with O.E.O. to do the renovating and that it could pay.

During the meeting REAP co-chairman Howard Burchman made the comment that just as Middlebury was an educational institution, the Congregational Church was a religious institution, and perhaps it would not find medical care within its purview. Professor Gleason disagreed, saying that social work was considered within the responsibility of the church. Burchman replied that the reason for that was not in any difference in the nature of the two institutions, but rather that the church "had more foresight."

At this point Dean Turner had to leave the meeting. He summed up his position by saying that he agreed with the President's stand. He hoped that the Council, in his absence, would take up the question of working with individual students to help raise money to get space for the Clinic. Therefore, the money would come from individual pockets and not the College's.

At this point members of the Council began discussing Dean Turner's proposal. There was an argument over whether the Community Council should give an opinion after the fact. Dean Wonnacott then moved that the Community Council request the Coordination Center to assist the DRO in raising money. Before this final wording of the motion, the motion itself was revised many times. The final wording, as stated above, was passed with one abstention.

Following the passage of Dean Wonnacott's motion a discussion began on the viability of Student Government and the Community Council itself. Metzger stated that student government is a myth, and Mr. Leng added that the students should change Student Government to get more power.

Throughout the entire proceedings, audience comments and statements were plentiful and generally hostile. The Community Council allowed a motion from the floor to be voted upon near the end of the meeting. Larry Thomas, a student here, moved that the Council dissolve itself and recognize that it has no power or influence. The motion was rejected unanimously.

A final attempt to have the Council send a philosophical statement of disapproval of the President's actions to the President was proposed by Metzger. It was defeated.

Educational Council Calls For End of ED 101

On January 9, the Educational Council voted to recommend to the faculty that they drop the freshman English requirement. The move was accompanied by discussion of the need for some program in writing at Middlebury, and talk of instituting new requirements at Middlebury in the near future.

The proposal to drop the ED 101 requirement was explained to the Council by English Department Chairman David Littlefield, whose department proposed the change. Opposition was led by Professor Henry Prickett, who is chairman of the Educational Council, the Humanities Division, and the former head of the English Department.

The English Department emphasized that the abolition of the ED101 requirement would not mean the end of a freshman English program. Littlefield speculated that the new program would be required of English majors, and would offer more choice. Students would be able to pick a freshman course that appealed to them, rather than simply blindly entering one of the many present variations on the 101 theme.

Littlefield pointed out that other schools that dropped their freshman English requirement experienced an increase in enrollment in those courses. He also stated that at Middlebury, about 20% of each entering class

Writing Requirement

Much of the discussion centered on what several members of the Council felt was a need to teach freshmen how to write. The consensus of opinion was that there was a need for a writing course. There was no consensus on what form the course should take, or whether it should be required.

Dean of the Faculty A. Richard Turner proposed a course in writing in which faculty members in all disciplines who were interested in writing would teach a section of the usual freshman courses (political science 101, for example). In these sections, frequent papers would be assigned, and close instruction in writing given.

Professor Hill cited his Winter Term courses in composition as evidence that writing could be taught in courses that were not concerned with the interpretation of literature. ED 101 is described as follows in the catalogue: "close critical reading of the lyric and prose fiction. Frequent short critical papers." (p. 91—Spring 1972 catalogue)

Great Books

The Council also talked about the possibility of other required courses at Middlebury. When distribution requirements were abolished in 1969, many members of the faculty hoped that they would be reinstated in some other form. The Council is preparing to discuss one proposal, to be forwarded by Mr. Prickett at its February 28 meeting.

Dean of the College O'Brien has written a comprehensive plan for requirements at Middlebury, and Professor Robert Pack has forwarded the idea of a "Great Books" course, which would perhaps be accompanied by a similar broad course in the sciences.

On February 16, the Educational Council considered the matter of the physical education requirement. The question was put on the agenda at the request of Mr. John Frieden, because he said that since the Council had knocked off the last academic requirement, they ought to investigate the others.

The decision of the Council, after a short meeting with Athletics Director Richard Colman, was that the physical education requirement was a program requirement, similar to the requirement that students avoided the present English requirement by passing the advanced placement test. take courses, not a requirement that a student take a specific course. Thus the Educational Council gave its support to the continuation of the physical education requirement.

In the next few meetings, the Educational Council will certainly be discussing the question of requirements. Specific programs may evolve that will be presen to the Faculty.

Armstrong's Response to the DRO

The following two letters are from President James Armstrong, and are related to the Dental Clinic issue. The letter to John Graham was the original refusal to allocate space for a clinic. The letter to Priscilla Stone followed the Community Council's letter to Armstrong in which they notified him that they were taking up the matter.

January 28, 1972
Mr. John W. Graham
Weybridge, Vermont

Dear Mr. Graham:

The College has given very serious consideration to your request of 8 December 1971. It appears from your letter of 24 January 1972 that you are in need of an earlier decision than I had contemplated. For the sake of your project and in the interest of getting off the mark I feel it vest to send you this reply -- that we are not now able to respond affirmatively to your request.

As a person and as a College official, I naturally want to assist in a cause which everyone would regard as worthy, but as custodian of the resources of a non-profit educational institution, I have serious doubts about allocating resources for purposes not directly or closely connected with the educational program. Moreover, I have difficulty in knowing how to distinguish between the need for dental care in Addison County and other very important needs of our society in Addison County. This is a difficult question to which I do not have an answer satisfactory to myself or to others at the College.

Apart , however, from these problematical considerations I am not able to identify any College space which will meet the needs you describe for a dental clinic and which will be available over a fairly long period of time. I would not think it worthwhile to set up a clinic for a short time. You understand, I am sure, that the College no longer owns the Battell Block, and you should know that we have plans for the use of the Federation Building.

I shall be glad to talk with you about this matter if you think it will be helpful.

Sincerely yours,
James I. Armstrong
President

cc: Dr. Paul M. Cubeta
Dean Erica Wonnacott
Mr. Robert Metzger

Miss Priscilla Stone
Secretary
Community Council

Dear Priscilla:

Thank you for your letter of 17 February 1972 advising me of the action taken by the Community Council at its meeting on 16 February in the matter of College space for a dental clinic.

I am sorry the Community Council judged it necessary to take up again a matter where a College decision has been reached. If the Council is to reconsider controversial decisions at the request of those who disagree or are affected adversely, the College will have hard going. On the other hand, if there are compelling grounds, I can understand reconsideration, but I believe that the decision-making authority (in this case, the President) should have a voice in determining whether or not there are compelling grounds.

Since my letter of 28 January 1972 addressed to John Graham was read to the Community Council, the Council knows that quite apart from the question of available space I have serious reservations about allocation of College space over a long period of time for purposes other than those which serve the needs of the educational program at Middlebury and the people who sustain those needs and purposes.

I am sure that members of the Council recognize the difficulty of a negative response to a local social concern, yet in this case I feel the College must so respond. In my view, over recent years the public was permitted—even encouraged—to higher expectations for the role of colleges and universities as agents of action in society than can properly be realized. Institutions of higher education are not the state, not churches. They cannot undertake the work of the Peace Corps, the Red Cross, the Cancer Society, the United Fund. The members of educational communities are frequently very active in these organizations, and and this is surely as it should be. If there is to be an affirmative response to the need for a free dental clinic, I believe it ought to come from us as individuals and as citizens and not from the College as an institution.

Please let me know if I can be helpful to the Council in its deliberations about the use of College space for a dental clinic and about the procedural problem of reconsideration.

Sincerely yours,
James I. Armstrong
President

varsity basketball

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behind once or twice, and in doing so, displayed some of that newfound confidence and capability. The five point (40-35) halftime lead somehow managed to survive, even though Middlebury outfouled the Cadets 14 to seven. One of those who did foul out was Al Turner, but not before he had turned in yet another splendid performance for the night with his 23 points. Fairchild of Norwich, however, came up with 24 to lead all scorers for the evening, followed by his teamate Wysocki with 20. "Slick" Hayes had 16, and while Bob Schneider had but five, his effort was recognized as he was named first star of the night. Bo Elliott, made some dazzling defensive plays in the last four minutes of the half, blocking shots and controlling the boards at a time when the Midd situation looked critical.

Overall, if you like basketball of this variety, it ain't been all that bad.

Clinton Letter

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days, Sept. 15, '71 until Sept. 18, '71. These inmates were also denied medical treatment by doctor Pursky, who sat a few feet away from where plaintiff was beaten coolly reading a newspaper. No protest was made by doctor Pursky in an attempt to stop plaintiff from being brutalized.

For eleven days, plaintiff and forty to sixty other inmates were subjected to the following conditions: 1)We were denied our personal property, legal papers inclusive. 2)We were denied showers. 3)We were denied correspondance. 4)We were denied soap, toothpaste, towels, sheets, etc. We were given a mattress, and blanket, both of which were saturated with urine, bed bugs and crabs. Some of us had to be sprayed. At the termination of eleven days, plaintiff and other inmates were allowed some of their personal property, the rest such as books on Black Culture, Economics, Revolution and Politics, were destroyed. Even though these books had been paid for by inmates and censored and approved by the administration.

The reason for this treatment is not certain to any of the inmates, though our collective guess is probably the correct one. We are all of us political adversaries of the prison system in particular. This fact is very well known to the prison administration, and—with the struggle going on at Attica coupled with J. Edgar Hoover's stated feats of mass prison uprisings—the prison administration seized the opportunity to further repress us. That is, we were rounded up under the pretext that prison security was at stake. LaVallee himself had stated on Plattsburg radio that his "grapevine" had tipped him off that a riot was in the making. An article was even planted in a local newspaper stating that a "minor disturbance" occured at the prison and that the participants were removed to new cell block location. We (the inmates) know of no disturbance other than that created by the administration as a overreaction to what is happening at the Attica correctional facility. The story given to the press was nothing but a strategem to justify the brutality that plaintiff and other inmates were subjected to.

And so plaintiff and other inmates still languish down here in "E" block trying to get word of our plight to the outside. We have no idea of what the prison administration has in mind for us, but what ever it is we know it cannot mean us any good. However, we can do nothing about it withoug outside help. Therefore plaintiff ask this Honorable Court to set in motion its legal funtion to halt the gross injustices mentioned herein.

Respectfully submitted

Letters to the Editor

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with the idea that mutual understanding is of secondary importance in struggles of liberation. The first priority should be having one's own position clear. Then, as we saw last week in China, mutual understanding can be the stated goal.

Attempting to educate this WASP bastion is a difficult enough task for the faculty. I think that the BSMU goal was doomed from the start of Black Week.

That the entertainment was more successful than the "culture" was as much BSMU's fault as the Whites'. The poster display in Proctor did nothing more than reinforce the White stereotype of Blacks as athletes and entertainers. Seeing Sidney Poitier in his tuxedo given such prominence while Malcolm X was given a miserable place in the entranceway already demonstrated a faulty system of priorities. How ironic that Sidney in his tux was the White vision of the good Negro come to ask for daughter in **Guess Who's Coming to Dinner**? Why were the poets and waiters with their appropriate quotations given such a brief hanging? Why was there a posted quote from **Black Is**, that "Black Is...knowing you will have arrived when they put Blacks in deoderant commercials." Blacks have been pushing soaps on the tube for a few years now. This is a grosser exploitation than before. Instead of changing a social and economic system that preys on the worst prejudices, it would seem that placation can be accomplished with the simplest of handouts.

I believe that Middlebury racist. I believe in mutual understanding. I despair at the present attempts at making the plight of oppressed peoples known. I paraphrase from the poster that was up for only one day; that if Whites knew what the Black experience was, that they would know it is to be in a constant, daily rage.

Communicating that has yet to be done, here, or sadly, anywhere. Alienation, as mentioned, is a human and personal feeling. Perhaps the communication will have to be done on that level, and in dialogue.

Michael Tolkin

To the Editor:

I must respond to Miss Mary-Louise Romney's article, "Black View of Black Week" (**Campus** Feb. 24). The reason I must is simple: she is thoroughly justified in insisting that the Middlebury community did not become engaged here as perhaps it should have; her anger is proper, however unfortunate the timing of these events, coming as they did at the beginning of the term. I am with her for whatever little that is worth. But I do have a question or two I would like to ask, and I admit I do not have answers for them.

First, I have to acknowledge right off that I, as part of the community Miss Romney addresses, am guilty of all charges. In fact, I did not even have the grace to respond to an invitation from BSMU. I attended none of the events, supported these activities in no way, sat back, in short, and contributed absolutely nothing, not even bothering to bring my body around as fill for an audience. No better than most of the laziest students, I stand squarely in the middle of the group Miss Romney rightly condems. Fair enough.

But at the center of this article lies a fallacy, I think. How many black students would attend events at "White Week at Middlebury?" How many do? The trouble with "White Week," of course, is that it goes on for some thirty-one almost consecutive weeks, and attendance there takes some staying power not to be compared equally with that at a one-week, one-shot performance. Nevertheless, my question is simply this: do not the blacks often demand of the whites more than they are willing to give themselves? Apathy is not a condition unique to Middlebury, to blacks, to whites. Should a demonstration of apathy then necessarily be construed therefore as a unique gesture of the community's lack of interest in black experience?

"Where do we go from here?" asks Miss Romney at the end of her article. "It's your move, Middlebury," she concludes. As far as I know, the blacks are part of Middlebury. Should one gesture, even through a week, necessarily provoke a statement implying an indivisible bond among blacks is now reconfirmed because a predominately white community acted the way human beings usually act? If I should think the way Miss Romney does after any given week of teaching at Middlebury, I doubt that I would be able to go on teaching. I have had a number of black students in my classes and in general their lack of attendance there was at best conspicuous. If I should adopt Miss Romney's attitude, their number would, I venture to guess, be much reduced.

Mary Romney, you are right. Your disappointment gives hope. Your anger is properly directed. I know exactly where you stand. I happen to live there every day, and I'm not comfortable being put in my place on that other side, among the apathetic, anonymous multitudes. But however sound your observations may be, your conclusions may be wrong.

Robert W. Hill, Jr.

To the Editor:

I'd like to congratulate the **Campus** on a job well done. The February 18 edition of the **Campus** did a good job on the Burchman story. It was very clear, concise and **thorough**.

This proof of the **Campus'** ability leaves no room for explanation of the atrocious write-up of Black Week. There were so many activities that week; (although some were cancelled due to the snow) it might have taken the whole paper to thoroughly cover it. Therefore it would seem that the most important activities would have been covered. That was not the case.

The King film, tribute to Martin Luther King Jr. a national leader as well as a Black leader, was mentioned only in the respect that it took place. There was no critical review of the film, the man or his accomplishments. There was no mention of the approximately 50 Black high school seniors who visited that weekend to consider Middlebury as a choice for college. To top it off, after the white students raved about how well the Black folks could dance there was no review, critical or descriptive, of the dance program. In fact if you weren't at **the activities**, you **wouldn't know what happened after reading The Campus.** But in comparison the Burchman story was covered move by move down to the exact words spoken at the confrontation. How can the **Campus** explain this differentiation?

What was contained in the **Campus**? A short article that did nothing but restate what activities had taken place. The article by the Black Student was massacred by carelessness in proofreading. The pictures included had no names of persons in the pictures, what the activity was or what was taking place. The poems included were fine but nothing was said about the poetry reading and how it was presented.

Considering what was excluded and the quality of what was included in the coverage of Black Week, I as a Black student feel this was a slap in my face to my effort and time put into Black Week. I feel **The Campus** owes all the Black students who worked on Black Week an apology for their tacky job and as a reassurance that it was not an intentional show of bias.

Martha Ruff

To the Editor:

I attended my first Community Council meeting the other day. It is hard to know where to begin in describing this experience. Indeed, the council itself seems hardly to know where to begin, confronted on the one hand with its impotence and on the other with the overwhelming urge to take itself seriously. As far as I could understand, the council sees itself as an intermediary between the supplicant, feeble individual members of the college community, and the awesome weight and majesty of the President's office. Several times, particularly in reference to policy decision, the words "college" and "Armstrong" were used interchangeably by council members. This, coupled with a tendency on the council's part to accept presidential decisions as binding and irreversible, left me rather confused as to just what the council considered the college, or its constituency, to be.

Politically, of course, the college is to be found where the power lies, and in this sense President Armstrong can be considered Middlebury incarnate. As for the rest of us, our function is to support the college, even in disagreement with it or total opposition to its policies. A young lady once said to me that the only decisive power a student can exercise over the college is to drop out and thus deprive it of his/her money. Apart from the obvious acceptance of political emasculation implicit in this ideology, there is also the assumption that the student is not really a part of the college. Only his money is. This ideology is shared at least unconsciously by the Community Council. At one point, when the question arose as to whether the council had a right to allocate resources to off-campus projects, a member exclaimed that "We're only allocating human resources , not financial!" Further discussion of either point did not occur.

At least one-third, the student third, of the Community Council's constituency therefore does not seem to exist politically either as a locus of power or as an executor of power. Obviously, no one is going to drop out merely to influence a decision of the president's. The faculty's position I am not prepared to deal with. Faculty and students, however, in popular mythology at least, comprise the preponderant interest sector in the college community, administration existing to serve the community's needs. At least half of this sector, as we have seen, does not exist as a political reality at present. The other half, if it does exist as a political reality, isn't telling us about it.

The President combines the college legislative and, through his subordinates the Deans, its executive functions in his person. His constituency is the Board of Trustees. The Community Council, the president's advisory group, is given no real responsibility, has not the power to create responsibilities or credibly agitate for them, and indeed even had it responsibilities it has no politically real constituency towards which it could feel responsible. Lacking all this, it focusses its allegiance on an ill-defined concept it calls "the college". But the college is the president, and at this meeting the college told its council that it didn't want the council's advice, leaving the council, with the rest of us, rather up in the air.

Some of us feel left out.

Seth Steinzor

ANYONE INTERESTED IN TAKING PICTURES FOR THE CAMPUS, PLEASE CONTACT MICHAEL METZ,BOX 935/3385.

All Good Things

Formerly Called O.M. Health Foods

Wholesome
Organic And Natural Foods

BULK PRICE LIST

	QUANTITY	Price per lb.	Total
GRAINS	**20 lbs.**		
Brown Rice, Short Grain		.22	$4.40
Wheat Berries, Deaf Smith		.14	2.80
Rye, Deaf Smith		.15	3.00
Buckwheat Groats, Kasha		.26	5.20
Barley, Pearl		.13	2.60
Corn, Deaf Smith, Yellow		.14	2.80
Millet, Whole Yellow		.20	4.00
Oats, Whole Groats		.14	2.80
Bulghur, Wheat Pilaf		.27	5.40
Rolled Oats		.14	2.80
Steel Cut Oats		.14	2.80
Wheat Flakes, Deaf Smith		.20	4.00
Cous Cous		.47	9.40
FLOURS	**15 lbs.**		
Whole Wheat, Deaf Smith		.18	2.70
Corn Meal, Deaf Smith, Yellow		.18	2.70
Buckwheat, Kasha		.30	4.50
Barley		.17	2.55
Millet		.24	3.60
Brown Rice		.26	3.90
Rye		.19	2.85
Oat		.18	2.70
BEANS	**15 lbs.**		
Azuki Beans		.72	10.80
Mung Beans, Sprouting		.47	7.05
Pinto Beans		.25	3.75
Soy Beans		.18	2.70
Chick Peas, Garbanzo Beans, Moroccan		.45	6.75
Lentils, Green		.22	3.30
Split Peas, Green		.15	2.25
SEEDS AND NUTS	**10 lbs.**		
Sunflower Seeds, Raw, Hulled		.52	5.20
Sesame Seeds, Whole Brown		.48	4.80
Pumpkin Seeds, Pepitas, Raw, Hulled		1.05	10.50
Peanuts, In Shell, Roasted		.40	4.00
Peanuts, Shelled, Raw		.50	5.00
Walnuts, Raw, Shelled		1.11	11.10
Almonds, Raw, Shelled		1.18	11.80
Cashews, Roasted, Unsalted		1.20	12.00
Chestnuts, dried, raw		.60	6.00
DRIED FRUITS	**10 lbs.**		
Apples, Unsulphured		1.31	13.10
Dates, Pitted, Sair		.45	4.50
Dates, Unpitted, Deglect Noor		.59	5.90
Figs		.60	6.00
Currants		.37	3.70
Raisins, Thompson		.42	4.20
Coconut, Dessicated		.47	4.70
Apricots, Turkish, Sulphured		1.05	10.50
ETCETERA			
Raw Sugar, Turbinado	20 lbs.	.23	4.60
Sea Salt, Refined	10 lbs.	.18	1.80
Crowley Cheese	10 lbs.	1.15	11.50
Vermont Cheddar Cheese	10 lbs.	1.12	11.20

15 Court Street
Middlebury
Vermont 05753

Effective 2-14-72

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Penal Reform

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Radical Dissension

While they agreed wholeheartedly in principle with their radical counterparts, they also understood the political system and its limitations. Those who had done time in prison and who were more intimately involved in penal reform maintained that the issue demanded more than compromises. They agreed that supporting most of the Attica demands, and introducing legislation to that effect was a necessary first step, but they asked whether a first step was enough. No one was denying that full stomachs and clean clothes contribute to an inmate's dignity, but where were the bills to give these inmates the education and skills to do meaningful work, and where were the bills that would eradicate the economic inequalities that cause crime in the first place?

So, amid the uncertainty and the confusion, the bane of liberal-radical politics of the 60's re-emerged - the difficulty of reconciling radical aims with practical, political considerations. But these difficulties can be surmounted. It is possible for groups like the Coalition to work for effective legislation, while other groups adopt more direct and immediate tactics. The two do not have to be mutually exclusive.

For example, the Black Sons and Daughters for Liberation, a Brooklyn community group, worked with the Coalition, but also saw the necessity for more immediate action. The Sons and Daughters received reports which corresponded to earlier indications (see "Letter from Clinton Prison") that conditions at Clinton Prison were worse than those at Attica prior to the uprising. A series of press conferences and a demonstration outside the governor's Manhattan office were held to demand a public investigation of Clinton. The word about Clinton seems to have gotten around- a score of politicians and journalists have visited Clinton in the last few weeks.

Theatre For the Forgotten

Whatever the fate of crisis at prisons like Clinton, or the fate of forthcoming legislation, perhaps the most meaningful groups to the inmate population are those which work directly with them on an ongoing basis, regardless of paricular issues. The Fortune Society and the Theatre for the Forgotten are but two of a number of small dedicated groups.

The Fortune Society, which is composed of ex-inmates, counsels inmates upon release from prison and is a mainstay of hope for those still in prison. The Fortune Newsletter is much sought after by inmates, although it is often kept from them by prison authorities.

Inmates Perform Black Drama

The Theatre for the Forgotten is a group of theatre people who produce and direct theatre for inmates and by inmates within jails and prisons. I attended a production of Douglas Turner Ward's "A Day of Absence" at the Women's House of Detention on Riker's Island, a massive detention complex consisting of three jails which house a total of 17,000 inmates. Before the play we were ushered into the dressing room. This was to be the first co-ed production ever, and the cast was justifiably excited. By any standards the production was excellent, especially by way of contrasts between the environment and the energy and vitality of both cast and audience. Here was a predominantly black troupe of inmates, performing for a black inmate audience a radical black play about the Reconstruction South.

The emcee seemed to express the futility of the inmates' life when he jokingly remarked to the audience, "When we leave here, we're going into another institution." But that day it drew a big laugh. The Theatre for the Forgotten is a small gesture, and yet it already exists and is actively involved with the inmates. At least it won't be fought over in Albany.

The Colorless Ear

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spite of the last line:

Death is life, and life is to die.

the clarity of images and the restraint in the use of shrill and hurried language indicate to me that there is some hope in the poet's mind both for the child and for the positive use of language.

Bruce Gill was not there to read his poems but many of us were there to hear them. That they were filled with power is clear, sometimes reflective or bitter, often angry. I was asked after the reading if I believed that "Riots Are Made Of" was a poem——whether the language was suitable for poetry——what do you mean/what do I mean?, and my ear became a remembered eye a nausea a mouth, and I wonder I need a man look at the ground beneath the infant's blood brains sprawling for a yellowed leaf or into the postwar London gore of boarded soulbrother springfield avenue merchant-pig usherers flawed furniture crumpled glasswindow-bits for interesting reflections of the sun—and answered yes, yes and yes. And only then did I begin to marvel at constraint, gentility of metaphor.

A local sage believes the notion that the marriage of sound and meaning is a blessed union; there is a time when not to belch is worse than impolite; that perhaps even at blond and sweatered Middlebury one Rod McKuen is sufficient.

It is difficult to behave as a critic when you have only recently become a fan and are caught up in your enthusiasm. Forgive me for I am only an ear. The poetry of Madoun Jobe has carried me to places , geographical and musical, where I have never been and where I am content. There is a lilt of these poems that brings together shimsy and pathos and blends them into song.

I tried to write you a poem
Black woman of the savannah
But the words broke into a million pieces
Too weak to conform to my sentiments.

How's that for a million pieces? Both as a man and as a poet this poet knows exactly who he is and is so assured as to be able to laugh at himself openly and fully without seeming or being ridiculous:

"Sister, what is your name?"
She gave me a parting smile
That betrayed the brightness
Of an African sunshine,
But she made no reply.

Nothing is more frustrating
Than a woman who won't give in...

His language is inventive and evocative. Phrases like "While I was yet a creeping thing" and "....gamesight of my childhood" color and enliven all of his work. Madoun Jobe, you will hear his poems and read them often in the future.

Daniel Berrigan Paroled

The Reverend Daniel Berrigan was paroled February 25, after serving 18 months of a three-year sentence for burning draft records in Catonsville Maryland in 1968. Father Berrigan vowed to continue his struggle against the Vietnam War. "The war is still the first fact of life," said Father Berrigan. "There is no issue comparable to the death of the innocent: not the economy, not the good fellowship in China, not cancer."

Father Berrigan's brother, Philip, is presently charged with others (the Harrisburg 7) to kidnap Presidential aide Henry Kissinger and to blow up heating ducts in Washington.

Angela on Bail

Angela Davis is out on bail after sixteen months in jail awaiting trial. She is being tried for murder following her alledged participation in a conspiracy to free the "Soledad Brothers", an attempt that ended in a bloody shoot-out.

Davis had bail set at $102,500, and had to post $2,500 in cash. The money was provided by the McAfee Family Co-operative, a co-operative farm in Fresno.

She was given bail after this long time because of the recent California supreme court ruling that struck down capitol punishment. Bail is not allowed in capitol cases, but the judge decided that since there was no more capitol punishment, there was no reason to keep Davis in jail. The prosecuter of the case, Attorney General Albert Harris remarked that: "I think what he(the judge) is doing is against the law."

Kunhardt's WRMC Editorial

Last Spring the student members of the College Council allocated several thousand dollars of the Student Activities fund for buying the new typesetting equipment which the newspaper, the **CAMPUS**, now uses.

When we did this, the intention and hope was that, with a better and more attractive format and a more professional operation, the college newspaper would attract a larger, more talented and diverse group of students.

We also thought at that time of using the Council's prerogative to change the self-perpetuating method of selecting the editorial board of the paper. Because of limitations of time, we unfortunately did not.

The paper, though it **looks** neater, has been erratic in publication and often poorly received. Some in the community, including the faculty council, have complained of various excessive indiscretions of some of the paper's articles. The front page of most of the issues continues to show decisions by an editorial staff of narrow political scope. And opinionated editorials are frequently printed on the front page, dissembled under the euphemism: "News Analysis".

And now, with the production of today's one-page pamphlet, we see the worsening of one of the most detracting faults of the paper which, in my opinion, prevents many people from even thinking of working for the paper. It has become the mouthpiece of one small political group, and even of a small number of people within that group. There is perhaps **one** paragraph in the two-sided sheet which is **not** about the current activities of the REAP, and not from their point of view. (See if you can find that paragraph.)

I would suggest that all of you who are in any way interested in working for a Middlebury College newspaper, come to this Sunday night's meeting of the Student Forum show your interest, and contribute whatever idas you might have about changing the editorial board of **THE CAMPUS**. That will be this Sunday night at 7:00 in Munroe Lounge. Thank you.

The Waybury Inn

E. Middlebury

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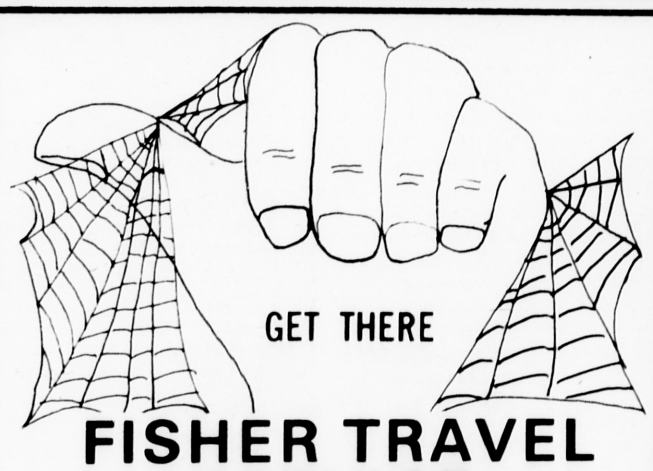

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